The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4738. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1866. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Dates to Yesterday by Ocean Telegraph.

That Long Dispatch to Minister Bigelow.

It was Read to the Emperor in Person.

France Required to Fulfil Her Promises to Quit Mexico.

The French Emperor Makes No Answer.

A Gunboat with Arms Sent to Ireland.

Rumor that James Stephens is in Paris.

Queen Victoria at the Inauguration of a Statue.

Our Iron-Clad Squadron in Harbor at Lisbon.

UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

THAT LONG TELEGRAPH DISPATCH.

The Document Read to the Emperor in Person—Substance of its Contents—Napoleon Required to Keep his Promise to Quit Mexico.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 1.

It is reported on good authority that Mr. BIGELOW, the United States Minister at Paris, recently read to NAPOLEON in person, a very grave and decided dispatch from Secretary SEWARD.

This dispatch, so the report goes, implicitly required France to fulfill the engagements she had entered into with regard to the Mexican question.

The Emperor, however, made no reply.

FENIAN AFFAIRS.

A Gunboat with Arms and Ammunition Sent to Ireland.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 30—Noon.

A gunboat left Sheerness yesterday, another will leave to-day. Their destination is Ireland. They carry with them a large supply of arms and ammunition, to be used in the suppression of Fenian outbreaks. No more arrests have been made.

James Stephens Said to be in Paris.

LONDONDERRY, Saturday, Dec. 1.

There is a vague rumor that the Chief Organizer (STEPHENS) lately arrived in Paris, and is now secreted there.

No English Militia Going to Ireland—Martial Law.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 1.

It is denied that the English militia will go to Ireland. Martial law has been proclaimed in Limerick City and County, and arrests continue daily.

ENGLAND.

Movements of the Queen—She Assists at the Inauguration of a Statue of the Late Prince Consort.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 1.

Queen VICTORIA and suite went to Wolverhampton to-day, where she took the chief part in the ceremony of unvailing a statue of Prince ALBERT. There were immense crowds of people present, who extended an enthusiastic welcome to the Queen.

The Case of Lamirande.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The *Daily News* fears that Lord STANLEY has acquiesced in the refusal of France to give up LAMIRANDE.

ITALY.

Rome to be Evacuated on the 12th inst.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The *Journal des Debats* says that Rome will be evacuated on the 12th inst.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

Our Iron-clads in Port at Lisbon—They are Soon to Depart.

LISBON, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The famous *Miantonomoh* and six other vessels belonging to the United States Navy are now riding at anchor in this harbor. It is ascertained, however, that they will sail in a few days, though their destination is unknown.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out of the Cunard Steamship Java.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The Cunard steamship *Java*, which sailed from Boston Nov. 21, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 30—Noon.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 78,000 bales. The sales to-day have been 10,000 bales. The market opens steadier at 14d. for Middling Uplands.

The market for Breadstuffs is unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 30.

The Cotton market is without quotable change.

The market for Breadstuffs is somewhat easier, and Corn has declined to 39s. 6d. for Mixed Western. Pork is also tending downward.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 1.

Cotton market to-day opened steady, with prospect of a day's sale of 10,000 bales. Middling Orleans are quoted at 14¼d.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The sales of Cotton to-day have been 10,000 bales—the market closing quiet at 14d. for Middling Uplands.

The Market for Breadstuffs is very active.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 1—Evening.

Market for Cotton closed steady; the sales to-day have aggregated 10,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 3,000.

London Money Markets.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 29—Noon.

Consols for money, 89⅞.

The opening rates for American Securities are as follows:

Erie Railway Shares	46
Illinois Central	77
United States Five-twenties	70¾

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 30.

The Money market is quiet and steady. Consols open at 89¾ for money.

American Securities, with the exception of Five-Twenty Bonds, have declined since the last report. The following are the current rates:

United States Five-Twenties	70½
Illinois Central Shares	76½
Erie Railway Shares	45½

London, Saturday, Dec. 1.

Consuls for money	89¾
Erie Shares	45½
Illinois Centrals	77
United States Five Twenties	70¾

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 1—Noon.

The market for American Securities is dull. The following are the opening quotations:

Five-Twenties	70¾
Illinois Centrals	77
Eries	46

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 1.—Evening.

At the close railway shares were quoted the same as at the opening, but little business was done.

United States Five-Twenties advanced ⅛, closing 70⅞, and with fair demand.

Money is in demand.

BERLIN, Saturday, Dec. 1—Evening.

U. S. Five-twenty Bonds closed at the same price as at the opening.

OUR MUNICH CORRESPONDENCE.

Why Prussia Went to War—A Very Good Summer's Work—When Did the Confederation Expire?—Matrimonial Advertisements.

MUNICH, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Among all the other great and wonderful things that Prussia has done, she has taught Europe a new object in going to war. As all Europe is now intent on making preparations for going to war hereafter on the Prussian plan, so henceforth it is to be taken for granted they will seek to accomplish the Prussian aim, to wit: to make money. The Prussian Minister of Finance, VON DER HUYDT, has stated to the House of Deputies that the expenses of the war proper, *i. e.*, all above what the army would have cost in a year of peace, were 60,000,000 thalers, ($42,000,000.) On looking over the various treaties I find that Prussia has exacted from her defeated enemies the following amounts, respectively:

Austria	$28,000,000
Bavaria	12,000,000
Saxony	7,000,000
Wurtemberg	3,200,000
Baden	2,400,000
Frankfort	2,400,000
Hesse Darmstadt	1,200,000
Total	$56,200,000

This gives a clear gain for the needle-gun of $14,200,000, a pretty good Summer's work. No account is here taken of the immense amounts contributed by certain cities and invaded districts in the way of supplies, &c.—Frankfort alone paid a bill of 7,366,108 florins of this sort—nor of the sums levied on the allies of Prussia, that were slow in getting their contingents into the field, and were made to assist in this way. If both parties could make war as profitable as Prussia has done, Europe would be in danger of perpetual campaigns; but a sufficient guarantee for peace is found in the fact that what one gains the other loses.

The German Confederation is dead; no one disputes that. But the question newly raised as to the date of its decease is one that permits debate. The same difficulty would have arisen in America if the Confederate States, instead of the United States, had conquered, and the latter had ceased to exist. Would that cessation of existence have dated from the secession of South Carolina, or from the establishment of the Montgomery Provisional Government, or from the entry of LEE into Washington? The question is a practical one here, for the settlement of it involves the adjustment of a large amount of indebtedness which attached to the late Confederation at its decease. Prussia seceded from it on the 14th of last June, and the few allies that she had soon followed, and when her representative left Frankfort, he declared in the name of his King, that the Confederation was at end, and laid an injunction on those that remained, that they were not competent to contract any further debts in the name of the Confederation, and that Prussia would not be responsible for any part of them should they be so contracted. It occurs, however, to most persons, that this was rather an unwarranted proceeding, since Prussia had only four out of the seventy votes in the Confederation, and the latter certainly had the right that is inherent in all Governments to defend and preserve itself, if able. "Aye, there's the rub." It was not able! Prussia and her allies, unlike their American counterparts, were triumphant; the Confederation was abolished, its capital "annexed," and its members scattered to the four quarters of Heaven—far more than a majority of them going into a new Confederation—and now Prussia declares that it ceased to exist from the date of her secession. The question was raised by the Austrian delegates in the "Liquidation Committee," now in session at Frankfort, a day or two ago, and the Prussians announced the opinion above indicated, and were, strangely enough, supported in it by all the other delegates, and no debts incurred by the Confederation—except, perhaps, for a few salaries to its *personnel*—will be paid. If the South had prevailed over the North, would the latter have been compelled to repudiate the debts of Congress, as the several Conventions of the former have been compelled by "pressure" to repudiate theirs? Probably. At any rate, Prussia has the power in her hands and *væ victis*. Austria alone will suffer, for the smaller States are still in Germany, and will receive their share of the money saved by this decision—a not inconsiderable sum. Fortunately for the peace of mankind, though, John Bull had no investment in these repudiated debts, and the world in general will remain in ignorance of the event, and Prussia will not be troubled with lectures on the "obligations of the victor," to wit—to pay for confiscated cotton.

Everybody in the United States knows what a scandal it makes if one of our dailies ventures to publish a matrimonial advertisement; but here they make no account of it. In America if one is not able in any other way than by advertisement to bring himself in communication with his "affinity," he generally seeks to make that a vehicle for amusement by inditing it as humorously as possible, but here they proceed about these matters with as much solemnity as a dying owl, and as systematically as if drawing up a promissory note. Here is one of these documents from this morning's *Neueste Nachrichten*:

"MARRIAGE PROPOSAL.—A young, educated merchant of pleasant manners, desires to marry a substantial young lady. Offers accompanied with statement of dowry and photograph will be received by the editors of this paper. His character is a guarantee for the strictest discretion."

Down in Switzerland you will scarcely find a paper that has not more or less of them, and the favored maiden is never expected to offer a less dowry than 15,000 francs, and often the precious "lords of creation" ask as high as 50,000 francs for themselves. Here is another from the same paper:

"A man of pleasant manners, 43 years old, a childless widower, residing in a city that was lately a Capital seeks in this not unusual way to procure a life-companion who must be under 30 years of age. Since he has a sufficient estate he will not at all insist on a large dowry, though good domestic habits and pleasing deportment are desirable. The strictest secrecy is guaranteed."

Not only do the papers publish marriage notices, but also betrothals. For instance, in the following form:

BETROTHED, Nov. 13—AUGUST WANNER, butcher, of Munich, to CATHERINE HARDER, basket-maker's daughter, of the same; JOHANN SCHNEIDER, restaurant clerk, to LOUISE SCHONFELD, carpet-maker's widower, of Augsburg," &c.

Up in Prussia the matter is much more pompously announced. For instance, thus:

"The betrothal of my daughter, ANNA, to Capt. HAUGWITZ, of His Majesty's East Prussian Fusileer Regiment, No. 33, I have the honor most respectfully to announce.

"LIEGNITZ, Nov. 3.

"ANTOINE VON SCHIMONSKY, *née* "VON LANGENAU."

This is followed by a similar announcement from Capt. HAUGWITZ himself. What a shocking thing it would be for the modest virgins of New-York if all these matters were compelled to be published this way in the columns of the TIMES.

For three months and a half the Swiss Government has had a committee of experienced gunsmiths and army officers at Acrod engaged in experimenting on the different systems of improved modern muskets, and that committee has just recommended to the Government to introduce the American Winchester rifle into the whole army. This is simply the Henry rifle, somewhat modified by Mr. CHAPIN. For a long time the Prussian needle-gun was in favor, but the Winchester, coming in last of all, carried off the palm among not less than 150 models offered.

The committee gives the annexed table of their experiments with the gun:

Paces.	Shots.	Radius of Target.	Hits.
300	30	4 inches	30
400	30	6 inches	30
600	31	10 inches	31
800	40	11½ inches	38
1000	40	24 inches	31

At 300 paces 41 shots were fired in four minutes, twelve of them in the last minute. There is a magazine in the breach of the price that contains fifteen cartridges. After the above 41 were shot away the fifteen in the magazine were repeatedly shot in the space of 41 seconds! Switzerland is full of the praises of the gun. SEGREX.

MEXICO.

Letter to Maximilian—The Mission of Gen. Castlenau.

From the New-Orleans Times.

We have translated the following letter, (which we find published in *La Cronica*,) addressed to MAXIMILIAN, by Don JOAQUIN VELASQUEZ DE LEON, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome. The only portion omitted is in relation to the failure of several important letters to reach their destination:

SIRE: The article in the *Moniteur* forbidding the *entrée* of the French Gens. OSMOND and FRIAU into the Departments of War and Finance, proves that henceforth and without reserve the mask is thrown off. The mission of Gen. CASTELNAU, aide-de-camp and confidant of the Emperor, although secret, can have, it seems to me, but one seed, that of seeking to provoke a solution as soon as possible. In order to explain its conduct, which history will judge, the French Government wished that an abdication should precede the return of the army, and that thus it might be possible for it to proceed alone to re-organize a new state of things, capable of assuring its interests and those of the parties connected wit it. I am firmly persuaded that your Majesty would not wish to give this satisfaction to a politician, who must answer, sooner or later, for the odium of his acts and for the fatal consequences which will follow them. The speech of Mr. SEWARD, the toast to ROMERO, the attitude of the President, the result of the cowardice of the French Cabinet, are grave facts, destined to deepen the difficulties and to discourage the bravest. Nevertheless, I have the conviction that to abandon the party before the return of the French army, would be interpreted as an act of weakness, and the Emperor, holding his authority by the popular vote, it is to the Mexican people, freed from the pressure of a foreign intervention, that a new appeal should be made. It is of them that the material and pecuniary strength, indispensable to subsistence and growth, should be demanded. If this appeal is not listened to, then his Majesty having accomplished his noble mission to the end, will come back to Europe with all the prestige which accompanied his departure, and in the midst of the important events which will not fail to arise, he will be able to play the important *rôle* which in every respect belongs to him.

Having set out for Mirabar the 4th of this month, intending to embark at St. Nazaire, after having taken the orders of His Imperial Majesty, I was led to out off anew my departure. It needed this high influence to change a determination which my zeal led me to regard as the accomplishment of a duty.

* * * * * * * *

In traversing Austria, I could testify to the general discontent which reigns there. Nothing is done yet. The Emperor is discouraged—the people impatient, and demanding publicly his abdication. Sympathy for your Majesty is spread ostensibly all over the Empire. In Venetia an entire party wish to recover their old ruler; but when a Government disposes of the elections under the *régime* of universal suffrage, it is easy to foresee the result.

Following the last orders of your Majesty, I have sent by this courier a telegram dated at Rosas, to let your Majesty know of the arrival of Gen. CASTELNAU, and of the dismissal given to ESMOND and FRIAU. I have learned by G—— that the doubtful attitude taken at Paris by ALMONTE, was becoming each day more public. For some time past, he heaps distinction and money on the young Salvador, (ITURBIDE,) who is quite unable himself to understand this change. I believe it best to recall this young man near myself, while waiting the end of his vacation.

The state of the health of the Emperor NAPOLEON occupies deeply entire Europe. His departure for Biarritz seems indefinitely postponed. I am assured that *saccharine diabeus* has just complicated the inflammation with which he was suffering. As for the Empress CHARLOTTE in the midst of her flowers, which make Miramar like an exhausted garden, she sparkles in all the *éclat* of full health.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most faithful servant and subject.

(Signed,) JOAQUIN QELASQUEZ DE LEON.

CANADA.

The Fenian Trials at Toronto.

TORONTO, Saturday, Dec. 1.

In the cases of Rev. Mr. McMAHON, Col. R. LYNCH and other Fenians appealing for new trials, judgment was given this afternoon. In McMAHON's case, the Chief-Justice stated at length the law under which prisoners were tried; and after reviewing different objections to indictments raised by the prisoner's counsel, said that he was of opinion that all grounds taken by the prisoner's counsel for granting rule to show cause, had failed; and that if granted, would merely be wasting time and words to no purpose, as the Court would not have made it absolute. After the most careful consideration, he could arrive at no other conclusion than to refuse the rule.

Justice HAGERTY then delivered judgment in the case of QUEEN *vs.* LYNCH; having recapitulated objections *seriatim*, stated he perfectly concurred in the views expressed by the Chief Justice, and having taken much care to study all the different points involved, and objections raised, and had come to the decision that no sufficient grounds had been made out to warrant the Court in granting the rule; Nisi. Justice MORRISON delivered judgment in the case of Queen *vs.* School, and stated he perfectly concurred with the learned Chief Justice and Justice HAGARTY in the course they had pursued. He had no doubt of the law on the subject, and must therefore refuse the rule. Mr. McKENZIE then moved for leave to appeal to the Chief Justice, and said the Court anticipated such motion, and having refused the rule, they did not consider, and would be warranted in granting the application.

Chief Justice RICHARDS delivered judgment in the Count of Common Pleas, in the case of Queen *vs.* SLEVIN to grant the rule, *nisi*, on the same grounds as those urged by the other Judges.

Volunteers to Attend Fenian Trials—Speech of D'Arcy McGee—St. Andrew's Day.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Dec. 1.

A force of volunteers has been ordered to Sweetsburgh during the Fenians trials; part of them from Montreal, and the remainder are detached from the Bedford Battalion, which now numbers twelve companies. All of the local companies are warned to be in readiness for service. Col. WOSLITH commands the forces.

D'ARCY McGEE in a recent speech, referring to the convicted Fenians, said: "These men deserve death, but the spirit of the times is opposed to capital punishment where any other punishment can reach the case, and in these cases I hope it may be found possible to temper justice with mercy.

St. Andrew's day passed off with great *éclat*. Sermons were preached in the churches, and a concert and speeches occupied the evening. The President stated that the Secretary had expended $18,000 during the last ten years in affording assistance to distressed countrymen.

Gas Works at Coburg—Prospecting in the Madoc Gold Regions.

COBURG, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 1.

This town was lighted last night with the new gas, made from pine wood, from bones, and other refuse vegetable and animal matter. The light was quite brilliant, surpassing that manufactured from coal, which had been formerly used, while it will be more economical.

BELLEVILLE, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 1.

A large number of persons continue to visit the Madoc gold regions, and prospecting is going on lively. A California miner professes himself satisfied with the "show," and there are rumors rife of the discovery of precious metal in other sections of the back country.

St. Andrew's Day—The Fenian Prisoners—Probable Postponement of the Sentence.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 1.

St. Andrew's Day was celebrated here quietly, with a sermon and supper in the evening.

Chief-Justice RICHARDS, in the Court of Common Pleas, announced yesterday that judgment would be given to-day in the case of the Fenian, SLAVIN. No mention was made of the application on behalf of McMAHON in the Court of Queen's Bench, but this being the last day of the term the decision is expected today also.

It is understood that the Fenians recently sentenced to death in this city will probably be respited for three months, to await the result of the appeals in their behalf before the Court.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Wreck of the Coya—Fourteen Bodies Recovered—The Central Pacific Railroad Completed Ninety-three Miles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 30.

Yesterday being Thanksgiving Day, business generally was suspended. The Stock Boards were not in session, and there were no important sales.

Prime shipping wheat is quoted at $2 per 100 pounds. New-York crushed sugar sold at 13 cents.

Up to Wednesday afternoon fourteen bodies from the wreck of the *Coya* had washed ashore—Capt. PAIGE, Dr. ROWDEN and Mrs. PEARSON among them.

Advices from Idaho to Nov. 17, represent that the Indians are very troublesome.

The Internal Revenue Collector of Idaho reported the value of bullion produced from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, $1,073,256, currency, (this undoubtedly means $11,000,000, &c.)

The ship *Silas Greenman*, Capt. WERBER, which put into this port in distress, has been ordered to discharge her cargo for examination by the agents of the underwriters, and will probably be condemned.

Mining Shares to-day are quoted as follows: Savage, $1,900; Yellow Jacket, $1,190; Ophir, $215; Imperial, $125; Belcher, $135; Chollar, $200; Gould & Curry, $500. Legal tenders, 71¾.

The Central Pacific Railroad is complete to Cisco, ninety-three miles east from Sacramento, and twelve and a half miles from the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and 5,911 feet above the level of the sea.

Late Advices from Japan—Loss of a Dutch Brig.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The British brig *Alert* brings dates from Yokohama, Japan, to Oct. 27.

The distress in Yeddo continues.

A great meeting had been held at Yokohama to devise a remedy for the evils arising by Mexican dollars becoming uncurrent in settlement.

There are many rumors from the seat of war, but no reliable news.

The Dutch brig *Duodecimo* was lost in Van Dieman's Strait. Of 70 people on board, only 3 Japanese and no Europeans were saved.

The ship *Robin Hood* cleared for New-York yesterday with 26,386 sacks of wheat. The British ship *Potosi* also cleared for Liverpool with 14,569 sacks wheat.

Among the passengers departing by the steamer *Golden City* to-day is Hon. A. W. CORBETT, United States Senator-elect from Oregon.

TEXAS.

Excitement on Mexican Affairs—Arrival of Important Dispatches.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The Galveston *Bulletin* of the 29th of November, contains the following: "The city was full of rumors yesterday in reference to the Mexican affairs, no doubt induced by the arrival of Lieut. TAYLOR with dispatches, and the departure of the steamer *Elizabeth Read* with a return-bearer of dispatches. We are assured by those who know about the matter that it has no reference to the French. We are not informed as to what it has reference. The Government is not accustomed to send off private steamers, as the *Read* was dispatched, for any but matters important, like all other Mexican matters. A considerable obscurity about the affair is increasing.

A disposition is manifested South to admit qualified suffrage, impartial as to color. Violent attacks on such papers who do not directly oppose it, show that it is gaining ground, as an equivalent of universal amnesty of the ultra Union papers of the North.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Marine Disaster—The Mississippi Commissioners have an Interview with Jefferson Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The steamship *Combrero*, from New-York, which sailed from here on the 27th ult. for Cuba, has put back into Norfolk, having encountered a severe storm off Hatteras. She is slightly damaged.

GILES M. HILLYER and ROBERT LOWRY, Commissioners appointed by Gov. HUMPHREYS, of Mississippi, to visit Washington, with the view of importuning President JOHNSON to release JEFFERSON DAVIS, finding their efforts unavailing, have had a lengthy interview with him in the Fort, acquainting him with the result of their visit to Washington.

They were accompanied here by seveeal ladies, and have since taken their departure for Baltimore, intending thence to return to Mississippi.

Rev. BALLARD DUNN, of Brazil, arrived here to-day on a visit to Mr. DAVIS.

Arrived ships *Annapolis*, 86 days from Callao; *Leo Cadia*, 43 days from Bremen; bark *Marion*, 50 days from Liverpool, all for Baltimore.

NEW-JERSEY.

Republican Rejoicings.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 1.

The Republicans of this city celebrated their triumph in the late elections by a supper last evening, at which a large number of prominent members of the party were present. A regular series of toasts were read, and responses made by Gov. WARD, Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, Hon. JOHN HILL and GEO. A. HALSEY, Members of Congress elect from the Fourth and Fifth Districts. Letters were also read from other distinguished members of the party who were unable to attend.

VIRGINIA.

Meeting of the Legislature—Proposed Remodeling of the State Constitution—A Murder in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The Virginia Legislature meets on Monday, and a number of members are arriving. The prominent topic of conversation among them is the action taken at a meeting of influential citizens of the Peninsular counties, held at Williamsburgh on Monday, urging upon them the necessity of calling a State Convention as early as practicable, to remodel the Constitution and adapt it to the altered condition of things.

A gentleman named N. L. MAURY was shot and killed in the street this afternoon by a negro.

OHIO.

The Suspension Bridge at Cincinnati Opened to Foot Passengers.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The great suspension bridge across the Ohio River at this point was opened to foot passengers today. It is estimated that not less than 50,000 persons crossed it, and the number to-morrow, should the weather be fine, will be twice as many.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Pay of Legislative Officials.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Dec. 1.

In the North Carolina Senate, Mr. WIGGINS, of Halifax, introduced and carried a resolution allowing officers of the Legislature $10, and members $6 per day. It was amended by substituting $4.

Baltimore Surveyor of the Port.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 1.

WM. WALIS, editor of the Baltimore *Commercial*, the newly-appointed Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore, entered upon his duties to-day, E. FULTON retiring.

CHICAGO.

Closing of the California Comic Show—A Daring Robbery.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 1.

JOHN WOODWARD, manager of the California Comique, which show was closed by the police last night for its indecency, left here for New-York, taking with him Mme. LA RUE, the principal female performer. They are *en route* to San Francisco.

A daring robbery was perpetrated near this city on Thursday night. Seven Chicago ruffians went into a saloon, bucked and gagged the proprietor and his wife, and robbed the premises. No arrests were made.

The Guise Swindling Case at Buffalo—Fenians Threatened with the Black Flag.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Dec. 1.

In the Guise swindling case, which has been on trial here all the week, the Jury, after being out all night and this morning, entered the court-room at 1:30 P. M., and the foreman stated they could not agree upon any verdict. The Court then discharged them. They stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal.

The declaration by telegraph from Canada that the black flag would be raised in case of another Fenian invasion, causes considerable indignation among the Brotherhood. They declare their intention of going to Canada whether the condemned Fenians are hung or not.

A movement is said to be on foot here to send experienced officers, who served in the late war, to Ireland.

Two Murderers Sentenced.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 1.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day, Judge ALLISON sentenced NEWTON CHAMPION to be hung for the murder of MARY CARNEY, in a house of ill-fame, last Summer.

WM. H. MAGUIRE who killed the girl named MAGGIE BAER, in the Continental Theatre about two years since, was sentenced to eight years solitary confinement. The sentence was made light on account of the alleged insanity of the prisoner.

The Break in the Erie Canal.

ROME, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 1.

The break in the Erie Canal, five miles east from Rome, will require forty hours for repairs.

The Davis Family—The Lease of Plantations to Negroes.

The Vicksburgh *Times* of November 21 gives the following concerning the recent lease of JOSEPH E. DAVIS' plantation to a negro:

The lessor mentioned is the venerable and venerated elder brother of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and Brierfield was formerly the home of the latter. The disposition made of these plantations is undoubtedly such as would be approved by the latter, between whom and his brother there were, from the greater age of JOSEPH E. DAVIS, almost the relations of father and son, and the most tender, mutual confidence and agreement. What Northern philanthropist, unless it be GERRIT SMITH, who is not a blood-thirsty philanthropist, has shown so much favor to the colored race as to entrust so great interests to their charge, and to aid them to such an extent to become self-supporting and self-directing? Others may have used other people's property and means so to do, but who have thus used their own? The following card to the freedmen has been issued by the lessee:

TO THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The undersigned having secured for a term of years the "Hurricane" and "Brierfield" plantations in Warren County, in this State, from JOSEPH E. DAVIS, Esq., the proprietor thereof, proposes on the 1st day of January, 1867, to organize a community composed exclusively of colored people, to occupy and cultivate said plantations, and invites the cooperation of such as are recommended by honesty, industry, sobriety and intelligence in the enterprise.

He hopes by the pursuit of agriculture, horticulture and manufacturing and mechanical arts, as well as the raising of stock, to attain as much prosperity and happiness as are consistent with human nature.

The undersigned has received assurances of full protection from the Commanding General of the district. The members of the association will try to obey strictly the laws of the State, so far as they can understand them.

The government of the Association will be confided to a Council, selected by the community, whose duty it shall be to adopt such rules and regulations as experience shall show to be necessary for its welfare.

An annual tax of fifty cents per acre will be collected in advance from those who take land for cultivation, which shall be strictly applied to the building of levees to guard against overflows. A tax, to be assessed by the Council, will be collected from the persons and property of the community, to provide for the education of the young and the comfortable maintenance of the aged and helpless.

Regarding the suffrage question as of doubtful and remote utility, the discussion of it and other political topics as more likely to produce contention and idleness than harmony in the community, such discussions will be discouraged.

If, unfortunately, drunken, idle and evil disposed persons find their way into the community, it will be the duty of the council to expel them; and if the laws permit, to remove them from the community.

In their dealings the members of the community will aim to be strictly just, and hope their humble efforts will be regarded with charity and generosity by those of superior knowledge and position, whose good opinion it will be their earnest endeavor to deserve.

B. T. MONTGOMERY, colored,

Formerly a slave, and one of the business managers of JOSEPH E. DAVIS, Esq., (the owner of Hurricane and Brierfield plantations,) on the part of the Association.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Nov. 19, 1866.

GEN. WOOD'S ENDORSEMENT.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI, VICKSBURGH, Miss., Nov. 19, 1866.

JOSEPH E. DAVIS, Esq., having been pardoned by his Excellency, the President, and an order having been issued to restore to Mr. DAVIS the possession of his property, the Hurricane and Brierfield plantations, the same will be done at the close of the present year.

In the exercise of his unquestionable and indefeasible Constitutional rights, Mr. DAVIS has leased the said plantations for a term of years, commencing with the coming 1st of January, to B. T. MONTGOMERY and his associates, colored people; and in the exercise of the equally unquestionable and indefeasible Constitutional right, MONTGOMERY and his associates have accepted the lease from Mr. DAVIS, and will enter on the occupancy of the plantations, under the lease, as soon as the property is restored to its owner.

Both parties, lessor or lessee, will be protected in the enjoyment of their lawful rights.

Mr. DAVIS' noble and wise charity, and judicious business arrangement, is hailed as a most favorable omen of the introduction of such arrangements for the cultivation of the soil as will tend largely to the improvement of the interests of both the white and black races in the State.

The enterprise of MONTGOMERY and his associates is most warmly commended to the kindness and favor of all the inhabitants of the State, and more especially to their neighbors in this county.

T. J. WOOD,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A., Comdg.

N. B. Forrest.

A writer in the *Land We Love*, in an article on the character of N. B. FORREST, gives the following estimate of him:

His character as a whole was a union of that of LANNES and SUCHER. With the impetuosity of the first he united the cautious calculation of the second. He well weighed the probabilities and counted the cost of every plan. When the time for action came he was terrible as a thunderbolt. With the qualities of these Marshals in the respects named, he united to the fixedness of purpose the tenacity of MASSENA. His doggedness of resolution was proverbial. It was like the grasp of death. An undertaking was never abandoned until forced by orders—a battle never over until it was won. The doubts, even the panic of others, had no effect to tame his obstinacy of purpose, but falling back upon his own iron self-reliance, he was every inch a man in the darkest hour of the storm. It was then, in the midnight darkness of trial, that his genius, like stars in the night, shone most brightly. He was accustomed to look upon nothing as impossible. Bad roads and the waste of waters could be overcome by "it shall be so." Small numbers, with rapid marches and concentrated efforts could destroy indolent superiority. He was passionately fond of artillery, and would stand behind a working battery, enjoying its exercise with all the glee of a delighted child. Not unfrequently has he been known to direct a section or a battery in person, superintending the minutest details. Personal daring in a leader, the army never doubting the fortune and game of its possessor, he felt was the strongest point he had to gain. With it he appeared to wear a magic girdle. Not like Atrides;

"Beyond the missile javellins' sounding flight
Safe let us stand; and from the tumult afar
Inspire the ranks, and rule the distant war."

Hence, in this respect, he is without a peer in the annals of the revolution. Leading a charge in person was his favorite pastime. The glory of single combat he too often courted—oftener than wisdom justified—riding like a young Bedouin, an excellent pistol-shot and skillful swordsman, with a frame of great muscular power, he has with his own right hand won more success than any officer of the war.

The Second Annual Convention of the Northwestern Base-ball Association will be held in Chicago, on the 19th inst. It is desirable that every club in the West be represented if possible. Delegates from one to two hundred clubs are expected.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Radical Caucus Held Last Evening.

The Senate Requested Not to Confirm Recent Appointments.

A General Overhauling of the Character of Appointees.

Mr. Morrill to Decide who are Republican Senators.

A Committee to Prepare Legislation Immediately Necessary.

Proposal to Change the Time for the Meeting of Congress.

Notice of a Bill to Regulate the Tenure of Office.

Wholesale Disfranchisement of Office-Holders Proposed.

Practical Abolition of the President's Appointing Power.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The caucus of the Republican members of the House convened this evening at 7:30 o'clock, at the room of the Judiciary Committee. As no injunction of secrecy was placed upon the proceedings, no violation of propriety or confidence is committed in giving their chief features.

Hon. J. S. MORRILL, of Vermont, was chosen Chairman, and E. C. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, Secretary. About seventy-five members were present.

Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS offered a resolution that the Senate be requested not to confirm any appointments made during the recess to fill vacancies caused by removals, for political reasons.

On this resolution he made a sharp speech, and was followed by vigorous remarks from Messrs. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, and DARLING, of New-York.

The scope of the speeches was a general overhauling of the character of the appointments that had been made during the recess, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. DARLING offered a resolution that the Republican members of the Senate be each served with an authenticated copy of the foregoing resolution, and that he (the Chairman) have discretion to decide who were Republican members. This was adopted.

Mr. STEVENS jocularly remarked that notice need not be sent to Mr. COWAN, as he would speak to him.

Mr. STEVENS moved that a committee of ten be appointed to take into consideration what measures of legislation are necessary for immediate action by Congress, and that they report at an adjourned meeting. The following is the committee appointed: Messrs. STEVENS, SCHENCK, BOUTWELL, ALLISON, WASHBURNE, of Illinois, PAINE, HART, GARFIELD, ORTH and McRUER.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, offered a resolution instructing the above committee to take into consideration the proposition to change the law for convening Congress, so as to have that body meet at some time prior to the first Monday of December. Adopted.

Mr. STEVENS gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to regulate the tenure of office. Its chief features are as follows: It requires the President to submit to the Senate all appointments made during the recess, within twenty days after the convening of that body. All appointees who may be rejected by the Senate shall be ineligible for any officer under the Government for three years thereafter, whenever it becomes necessary for the President to make removals for disability or malfeasance in office, and he shall report his reasons for such removal within twenty days after the meeting of the Senate. In case of the rejection of any person appointed by the President, the office shall revert to his predecessor, except in certain cases; and all subordinate appointments made by the person so rejected shall fall with his rejection, and their positions likewise revert to their predecessors.

The committee above appointed will meet on Tuesday evening of next week and will report at an adjourned meeting of the caucus on Wednesday night following.

The general spirit manifested in the speeches and conversations was what might be called decidedly "gamey" as well as very unanimous.

Another Account.

The Republican members of Congress, numbering perhaps 50, held a caucus to-night at the Capitol. Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS presided, and Hon. Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, acted as Secretary.

A committee, to consist of nine members, to prepare business for an adjourned meeting for Wednesday night next, was appointed.

The caucus designated Speaker COLFAX to reply to the address of welcome to Congress, to be delivered by Chief-Justice CARTTER on Monday afternoon at the Capitol, the various Republican Associations, Clubs and Unions having made arrangements to proceed thither in procession, as a part of the programme.

The caucus was not exclusive in naming their orator, but suggested that the members of the Senate appoint one of their own number to perform a similar part.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS was selected to respond to the toast, "The Congress of the United States," to be proposed at the banquet in the Fair building on Monday night. The caucus had an interesting time in discussing the subject of removals from and appointments to office, various instances of which they characterized as gross injustice on the part of the President of the United States. The sentiment among them was, that good men had been displaced to make room for bad ones. In view of this, the Caucus unanimously recommended that the Senate reject all the nominations made merely on political grounds. Hon. R. P. SPALDING said he had no doubt the Senate would reject all who ought to be rejected.

ARRIVALS—QUORUM PRESENT.

About fifty members have arrived to-day, including the majority of each House. About 150 are now here. Hons. E. D. MORGAN and WM. E. DODGE, of New-York, arrived to-night.

THE CONGRESSIONAL BANQUET.

The preparations for the Congressional banquet on Monday night are complete. Speeches will be made in response to toasts by Senator HOWE, Judge FISHER, Judge KELLY, Hon. G. W. JULIAN, Rev. Drs. SUNDERLAND and BOYNTON and Col. FORNEY. Among others expected to speak are Senators SUMNER, FESSENDEN, WILSON and TRUMBULL, Gen. BUTLER, FREDERICK DOUGLASS and Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS. Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE will preside.

ATTEMPT AT EXTENSION OF SUFFRAGE IN ALABAMA.

Your correspondent at Montgomery, Ala., telegraphs this bureau as follows regarding the first effort made in the Alabama Legislature in behalf of impartial suffrage. In the Legislature to-day Mr. BROOKS, Representative from Lowndes County, introduced a bill to amend the State Constitution in regard to qualification of electors. It provides that every male person 21 years of age who shall be a citizen of the United States and shall have resided in this State one year preceding election, who can read the State and United States Constitutions and write legibly, and own two hundred dollars' worth of property, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this State. The bill was laid on the table by a vote of 69 to 18.

THE'S PRESIDENT MESSAGE.

It is said that the Message of the President will be about the same length as that of last year, and will occupy about an hour in the reading.

THE IMPEACHMENT POLICY NOT IN FAVOR.

A large number of Congressmen arrived here tonight; and although there are about 30 Senators and 70 Members of the House in the city, there seems to be no doubt of a quorum of both Houses on Monday. The best humor prevails among them, irrespective of party. So far as can be ascertained by conversation and otherwise, the idea of introducing articles of impeachment against the President of the United States finds little, if any favor.

CHARGES AGAINST THE OFFICERS AT THE TORTUGAS.

Major-Gen. SHERIDAN has forwarded to the War Department a refutation of charges of inhumanity against the officers at Dry Tortugas.

NAVAL.

Dispatches have been receivdd at the Navy Department to-day from Capt. WM. REYNOLDS, commanding the United States steamer *Lackawanna*, under date of Oct. 5, from Montevideo, announcing his arrival at that place. All are well on board.

Rear-Admiral GORDON, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, under date of Oct. 26, reports the arrival of the steamer *Monocacy* at Rio Janeiro.

Commander E. SIMPSON, commanding the United States steamer *Mohican*, under date of Oct. 17, reports his arrival at Maranham, Brazil, thirteen days from Barbadoes.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of Internal Revenue to-day amounted to $1,625,943 85.

THE PRESS.

The Press, it seems, will now be more largely represented at Washington during the approaching session of Congress than heretofore, there being an accession to the usual number of correspondents.

Divorce Suit of a Novel Character.

The St. Louis *Dispatch* records that in January, 1865, a dashing staff officer then located in that city wooed and won a young lady from her mother's mansion in an aristocratic quarter despite that mother's opposition. Until October of that year, the couple thus united lived happily together, then the husband being detailed to another post bid a brief farewell to his wife. While absent he was taken sick, and telegraphed for his bride to visit him, but received for an answer that she could not leave St. Louis; astonished at this he returned as soon as possible, only to be met at the door of his mother-in-law's residence, by that mother-in-law, who informed him that his wife would not see him, and then coolly closed the door in his face. All attempts at reconciliation failed, and from that day to this, the husband has not met the wife. He now applies for a divorce upon the ground of abandonment. No impropriety is alleged upon either side—it is merely a case of hasty love, hastily cooling—of marrying quickly to repent leisurely.

A Richmond Editor's Visit to Jefferson Davis—His Health and Spirits.

The editor of the Richmond *Inquirer* recently visited JEFFERSON DAVIS at Fortress Monroe, and thus states the impressions he received from the interview:

"The editor of this paper has lately enjoyed the great pleasure of a visit to Ex-President DAVIS, at Fortress Monroe. It will be gratifying to the generous-minded everywhere, and especially to the people of the South, to be informed that his health has greatly improved under the humane treatment latterly accorded him. To those who have been familiar with his appearance there would seem to be about such change as five years of ordinary wear might be expected to produce. His spirits are cheerful, and in all respects he is what those who have admired him most would hope to find him."

The Defences of San Francisco.

When the plans of the War Department for the fortifications of its harbor are completed, San Francisco will be one of the best defended ports in the world. Works are now finished, or in course of construction, at Fort Point, Alcatrez and Point San José, and it is intended to fortify Lime Point, Point Lobos, Goat Island and Raccoon Straits, and thus render the position of a hostile fleet in the harbor untenable, even should it succeed in forcing the entrance. The works are to be mounted with the heaviest ordnance now constructed. At present there are three forts defending the harbor, and the San Francisco *Alta* states that there would now be no great difficulty in a fleet of wooden steamers running the gauntlet of them. Once inside, a position could be taken by it, out of range of either of them, where the city would be entirely at its mercy.

A College Student Charged with Abduction.

The Maine papers state that a young man named JOHN STOYELL, of Farmington, was arrested last week at Brunswick, charged with the abduction of Miss LOVIE HUMPHREY, of that town, for purposes of prostitution. He has since been ordered to find bail in $3,000 on that charge, and also $500 on a charge of bastardy. There being also a civil process ready to be served for seduction, with damages laid at $10,000, and bail claimed at $20,000, no attempt was made to procure the former bail. The Portland *Argus* says STOYELL is a Brunswick student aged 19, and the allegation is that he enticed away a girl of 17, belonging to respectable family in Brunswick, and carried her to the Sagadahoc House, Bath, and there, through artifice, effected the crime of prostitution, and by which the young lady a short time ago became a mother.

The Wool-Growers in Maine.

A letter from Augusta, Me., states that the wool-growers of that state, realizing the advantage of an increase of tariff by Congress for their protection, are talking seriously of taking such steps as are necessary for the promotion of their interests. The statistics of 1860 show that Maine is far in advance of the rest of the New-England States in wool-carding, the annual value of the product being $118,131; pounds of wool used 205,591, employing thirty-seven establishments with an invested capital of $52,200. The amount converted into rolls was 192,111 pounds. The wool-growers of Penobscot County will shortly hold a meeting to aid in the formation of a State Association, which will urge upon Congress to provide such adequate protection as will make the producing of wool a profitable interest.

Naval.

The United States steamer *Shawmut* arrived at this port yesterday from the South Atlantic squadron. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, GEORGE U. MORRIS; Lieutenant-Commander, B. J. Cromwell; Lieutenant, G. W. Coffin; Passed Assistant Surgeon, D. R. Bannan; Acting Assistant Paymaster, J. C. Graves; Acting Master, T. N. Meyer; Master, Wm. B. Hoff; Acting Ensign, O. A. Thompson; Mates, G. W. Pratt and J. S. O'Brien; First Assistant Engineer, R. S. Talbot; Second Assistant Engineers, J. M. Emanuel, J. Lowe and W. J. Montgomery; Captain's Clerk, A. A. English.

Passenger—Acting Ensign J. H. Chapman, (sick.)

The Ocean Yacht Race—Correspondence on the Subject.

The subjoined correspondence explains itself:

LETTER FROM THE OWNERS OF THE FLEETWING, VESTA AND HENRIETTA.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB, Nov. 22, 1866.

Commodore McVICKAR, N. Y. Y. C.:

Learning that you will probably be in England about the time of the arrival of the yachts competing in the race from New-York to the Isle of Wight, we, the owners of the competing yachts, beg of you the favor that you will act as judge of the race, and in your discretion invite such members of the English yacht clubs as you may deem proper.

J. G. BENNETT, Jr.,
GEO. H. OSGOOD,
P. LORILLARD, Jr.

REPLY OF COMMODORE M'VICAR.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your note requesting me to act as judge in the race about to take place between your respective yachts, &c. In reply I beg to say that should I be in England about the time of their arrival, it will give me much pleasure to comply with your wishes. Very truly, &c.,

W. H. McVICKAR.

To Messrs. J. G. BENNETT, Jr., GEO. A. OSGOOD and P. LORILLARD, Jr.

THOMAS ELLIOTT, a brakeman on the Morris and Essex Railroad, fell between the cars on Thursday night, at the depot in Newark, and being caught by the truck, was crushed at the hips and internally injured. He was carried to the bridge over Ogden street, when he fell through the trestle work to the street below, a distance of 30 feet. He was taken to his home, and, it is thought, will recover.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SATURN.

From Every Saturday.

'Tis noon's bright stillness: on the cliff he lies;
Within his dreamy ears, a hushing sound
Of distant waves; the air and arching skies
Seem breathing ceaseless sighs that die around.

Far down, a Summer plain of water spreads;
Blue from the deep horizon to the bay,
Where the white marge of Ocean's mantle sheds
In lazy folds the seeming-silent spray.

Round him the solitudes of sun-warm downs,
The close minute-flowered turf, more soft than moss,
Whose breeze-blown wilds the blazing day embrowns,
Haunt of the light-blue wing that flits across.

O'er the wide pavement of the seas below,
No eyes but his with such lulled pleasure look;
Time knows no other of his shining brow,
His life on Time's vast sands the single brook.

What shall he do who ne'er beheld his like,
But watch the deep to violet change and green:
Or note the sudden gust descend and strike,
Setting the fretted swell with diamonds keen.

Approaching voice or step he ne'er hath heard;
The chalk's white bastions built upon the sea
Send forth the skimming, glossy-purpled bird,
The night-black cormorant, or velvet bee.

The rush of some sea-monster breaks the deeps
Into white flashes of the quarried blue;
The shoal in darkly-rippling thousands leaps;
Or stoops on long gray wings the snowy mew.

And this is all.—Within his mind he turns,
Pacing its mighty courts, a silent life,
A searching soul, the lonely flame that burns
Before great Jove, or Earth's Titanic strife.

WALT WHITMAN.

We publish the following Review of *Leaves of Grass* by WALT WHITMAN, of which a new edition has just been issued, not because we accept it as a just critical estimate of that book, but because it is written with very marked ability, and embodies the opinions of a very competent and accomplished writer. He regards WALT WHITMAN as distinctively and transcendently the representative Poet of America—as holding to American literature the same relation as HOMER holds to Greek literature, DANTE to Italian, and SHAKESPEARE to English. Without denying the justice of this claim, certainly without questioning the sincerity and earnestness with which it is pressed by critics of eminence and ability, we may certainly be pardoned for saying that the study we have given to these writings, not profound nor complete, we admit, has not disclosed to us the grounds on which it can be vindicated and sustained. We do certainly recognize in some of WHITMAN's poems, especially in those written since and upon the war, and notably in that noble, almost unrivalled hymn on the funeral procession of LINCOLN, beginning "When lilacs last in the door-yard bloomed," some of the loftiest and most beautifully majestic strains ever sounded by human meditation. Perhaps these may and should give character to the whole, as it is the right of the artist to be judged by his best; but we have not yet come to believe that even these poems, grand as they are, justify the great claims put forth on their author's behalf. Nor can we fail to note that while he sometimes thus soars aloft in the very highest regions of thought and song, WALT WHITMAN often also wallows exultingly in unredeemed and irredeemable indecency and filth. His code of nature and of genius may justify him in thinking and feeling, and perhaps in writing, upon this level, but he has no right to expect that other men and women shall keep him company in so doing. Until the social circle, the dinner table and the fireside are deemed fitting theatres for every topic and for every act for which the sanction of Nature can be invoked, this volume cannot be accepted as fit for the audience which it seeks and claims. With this partial protest, we submit the able and interesting review of our contributor.

There is a touch of comedy in the fact that, despite the roar of angry criticism which has met its former successive stages and appearances, another and a much fuller growth of this hardy volume has just made its appearance, challenging a notice at our hands, in addition to the two extensive ones given in past years in these columns.

It is certain that in this new edition the plan and theory of the author appear more distinctly and to greater advantage than before. The equal certainty of the great merits of the book, whatever its demerits may be, and the nobility of the writer's intentions and object, joined with his well-known career during the war, would seem to require of journalism not only respect, but the more favorable forms of interpretation; and this the writer can give, out of a long and hearty accretion of good-will toward the poem and its author, derived from repeated and deliberate scrutiny of both, extending through several years.

The book is, perhaps, the most astounding one of the age. It has much to perplex, much to cause widely different opinions. During its existence of ten years, it has called forth in high quarters vehement denunciation and even disgust; and again, from quarters equally high, defence and advocacy yet more vehement. It has not been left to itself, at any rate, and cannot be. It is widely known at home and abroad. It is read and appreciated in London, in Paris, in Rome, and there is a quiet yet real stratum of attention, and even devotion, to it in American society, which, though it does not often crop out into print, is nevertheless potent.

We have not, of course, the slightest wish to defend or excuse in these columns, what may, and from certain points of view, what must appear as serious blots upon the author's performance, as they must upon the works of HOMER, of SHAKESPEARE, of DANTE and JUVENAL; but we think it would be idle to deny that this is the only book in our literature which aims at a distinctively national character and a high classic importance and performance; and leaving the discussion of blemishes to others, aware that we perceive at least in some measure the reason for them in the work, let ours be the pleasanter task of offering a few comments in the spirit of appreciative exposition or interpretation, which, after all, is the spirit that best becomes a critic.

The book, as just said, has been noticed before in these columns, but its general quality and character and the lodgment it has achieved, make fresh mention always proper: and moreover, the new arrangement and revision of this (the fourth) edition, and the copious additions of new verse, most of which relates to the war, give to it something of the character of an original publication.

Evidences of a wide and multifarious learning, rather concealed than displayed, and oftenest dissolved into the intelligence; of a long and intimate experience of life and men, and a patient and loving study of things; and of a purpose, deep as existence and as earnest and fervent as ever inspired man, are what one sees readily upon first glancing over the volume. Add, as among the special gifts of the author, a singularly vivid and creative imagination, a quality of mind which perceives with subtlest insight things in their simple verity, without coloring or exaggeration, a skill to command the higher harmonies of verse, and a mastery, truly wonderful, of all the resources of language.

The author is the third of note who appears as the central and paramount figure of his own creation. The first is DANTE. But throughout the scenery, terrific or celestial, of the *Divina Commedia*, the great Tuscan moves only pictorially or as an object. The second is MONTAIGNE. Here the presentation is not only of the corporeal appearance but of the mental being also, and the short, able-bodied old Gascon sits for us in his study, as STERLING has pictured him, conveyed to our perception by a series of sharp and daring strokes, and also merges at times into our consciousness, becoming our intellectual selves. In WALT WHITMAN's treatment, with his Democratic philosophy of Egoism, there are points of analogy to MONTAIGNE's, but the conception and presentation are far more relieved and and vivid, besides being inclusive to a degree unprecedented in literature. In the art or plan of his book, like the others, he makes the central figure, but he appears not only physiognomically, but psychologically and physiologically. There is, perhaps, in poetry, no equal celebration of the human being in his *completeness*—in his organic character—every part necessary to every other and to the whole,—a mutuality of means and ends. Spiritually, mentally, corporeally, a complete form, he glows, glorified in all his nature, upon the student of the volume. The reader seems to himself to be in company with some tremendous living man. There is an immense sense of space in the book. There is an equally immense spread of salient and world-wide scenery, and a sustained impression of time, as from birth to age and death. There is also a world of event, circumstance, vicissitude, the superb shows of peace, the tragic sceneries of war, and a swarm of personal hopes, dreams, observations, memories, speculations, prophecies, in which the highest themes are involved. But, through all the dazzling interradiation of sights and sounds, the pageant cosmorama of the nights and days, the gorgeous profusion of picturings, the swift and flashing cascading of thoughts, fancies, imaginations, images, poured forth with all the lavish richness of genius, the main figure of the organic man, complete, full-blooded, ample of body and soul, haughty, affectionate, electrical, powerfully projected in living form to the senses of the imagination, moves steadily with vivid prominence from beginning to end. The divine, the diabolic, the human, which are in all of us, are in him. The whole conception is in the highest spirit of that scientific verity which makes great poems. Its objects, as presented, are obvious. It aims to fix, in living art, an example, a model of manly being, operant upon the imaginations of men, for the use of the future of America, while, at the same time, it presents to the world, in one bold figure, the interpretation of the average historical American. Beyond this, it becomes a representative embodiment of the whole human nature, and seeks to express the cosmical character of the individual—yourself; the absolute miracle you are in all your parts from top to toe; your absolute sanctity; your wondrousness, eternity, priceless value; your centrality in the universe; all things, good and evil alike, being for your suppliance, your benefit, your development—in one word, the basic idea of Democracy.

This magnificent projection of the male also includes the female. And though it may be said that all the great works of absolute genius from VYASA and HOMER down, infer—as genius, which is another name for insight, must—the equality of woman with man, it is certain, and capable of the strictest demonstration, that never before has that equality been asserted in poetry till this volume, nor has woman ever met with a treatment so broadly and distinctly honorable. No more a toy, an invalid, a child, a fashion-plate, an odalisque, a gentle dependent, a delicate and charming subordinate, a caressed and courted being, without a flag or a land, she appears here adult; full grown; strong in her own right; powerful in womanly charms; manly and the equal of man; cultured, athletic and noble; crowned with the civic dignity; an American; a citizen; consubstantial with the pride, the ambition, the love and glory of her country. Wherever she appears in the book, she appears augustly. She is the matrix of all. As she is, so man is:

Unfolded out of the folds of the woman man comes unfolded, and is always to come unfolded;
Unfolded only out of the superbest woman of the earth is to come the superbest man of the earth.
* * * * * * * *
Unfolded out of the justice of the woman, all justice is unfolded;
Unfolded out of the sympathy of the woman is all sympathy;

A man is a great thing upon the earth, and through all eternity—but every jot of the greatness of man is unfolded out of woman.

The same large justification of woman appears in this rich and tender Homeric picture:

Behold a woman.
She looks out from her Quaker cap—her face is clearer and more beautiful than the sky.

She sits in an arm-chair, under the shaded porch of the farm-house;
The sun just shines on her old white head.

Her ample gown is of cream-hued linen;
Her grandsons raised the flax, and her grand-daughters spun it with the distaff and the wheel.

The melodious character of the earth,
The finish beyond which philosophy cannot go, and does not wish to go,
The justified mother of men!

What ideal of womanly character in literature reaches the sublime and severe height of this?

Her shape arises;
She, less guarded than ever, yet more guarded than ever;
The gross and soiled she moves among do not make her gross and soiled;
She knows the thoughts as she passes, nothing is concealed from her;
She is none the less considerate and friendly therefor;
She is the best beloved—it is without exception—she has no reason to fear, and she does not fear;
Oaths, quarrels, hiccupp'd songs, smutty expressions, are idle to her as she passes;
She is silent—she is possess'd of herself—they do not offend her;
She receives them as the laws of nature receive them—she is strong;
She too is a law of nature—there is no law stronger than she is.

The assertion of the august power and equality of the woman with the man is also involved in the grand statement, full of the spirit of America, which projects the ideal city:

Where the city stands with the brawniest breed of orators and bards;
Where the city stands that is beloved by these, and loves them in return, and understands them;
Where no monuments exist to heroes, but in the common words and deeds;
Where thrift is in its place, and prudence is in its place;
Where the men and women think lightly of the laws;
Where the slave ceases and the master of slaves ceases;
Where the populace rise at once against the never-ending audacity of elected persons;
Where fierce men and women pour forth, as the sea to the whistle of death pours it sweeping and unript waves;
Where outside authority enters always after the precedence of inside authority;
Where the citizen is always the head and ideal—and President, Mayor, Governor, and what not, are agents for pay;
Where children are taught to be laws to themselves, and to depend on themselves;
Where equanimity is illustrated in affairs;
Where speculations on the soul are encouraged;
Where women walk in public processions in the streets the same as the men;
Where they enter the public assembly and take places the same as the men;
Where the city of the faithfullest friends stands;
Where the city of the cleanliness of the sexes stands;
Where the city of the healthiest fathers stands;
Where the city of the best-bodied mothers stands;
There the great city stands.

The citation of these lines suggests what must strike every candid reader of the volume—the absolute correspondence the latter bears in its form, substance and atmosphere with this country. The vast and often terrific energy, the electrifying or silent power, as of the thunder or the ray; the novel and colossal beauty which at every step startles and awes the appreciative student of these pages, are only signs and expressions of the close historic relation the book holds to the present of America. "In history," says EMERSON, in one of his grandest passages, "the great moment is when the savage is just ceasing to be a savage, with all his hairy pelasgic strength directed on the opening sense of beauty; and you have Pericles and Phidias, not not yet passed over into the Corinthian civility. Everything good in nature and the world is in that moment of transition, when the swarthy juices still flow plentifully from nature, but their astringency or acidity is got out by ethics and humanity." America, with her aboriginal forest just dissolving and mingled with the gorgeous shows of empire, evidences the arrival of this moment, and WALT WHITMAN is its expression in literature.

It is a prime characteristic of vast poems that their structure and quality involve the whole account of their respective countries. They contain all.

Give OWEN but one bone, and he will rebuild the vanished pterodactylus or the mastodon. Destroy every record, every fragment, and with Juvenal in his hand, NIEBUHR or BECKER will restore Rome. HOMER and ESCHYLUS incorporate Greece. HAFIZ is the soul of Persia. Under the vast banyan of Vyasa—under the enormous fronds of the *Mahabharata*—spreads in gorgeous profusion of fact and dream, the life of India. LUCRETIUS contains antique Italy. SHAKESPEARE holds in precipitation England and Europe. CERVANTES includes Spain. All France is in RABELAIS. All Italy is in DANTE. In like manner, and with equal obviousness, WALT WHITMAN is a condensed encyclopedia of America. The universe, shadowed forth in his poems, is the background from which juts the tremendous *alto-relievo* of his country. If America sank to-morrow, and nothing survived on the float but this volume, the historian could tell the ages from its leaves, what was the nature and quality, the forms and shows, the essential verities of our democratic civilization.

This may not be perceived at first, though the fact is really a very plain one. Indeed, Mr. WHITMAN's book may not be understood at all for a long time. Nature and Art alike often seem chaotic and incomprehensible, must receive patient consideration before they render up their meanings, and wait for ages for their interpreters. The physical cosmos cooled its heels a good while before HUMBOLDT arrived. It took two hundred years to understand SHAKESPEARE, whom the Germans finally excavated, making England a present of her own poet. No wonder if a similar fate is in store for the American man who has done what no one else thought worth doing, namely, celebrated his own country. But that he has done so, and that his book contains the whole theory of this nation, and has Democracy for its central thought, as Europe for her literature has Feudality, and proceeds solely, though with deference to the past, and to other civilizations, from the American historic movement, and faithfully and adequately mirrors the full life and vicissitude of this land and time, no candid and intelligent student of the work can fail to perceive. It is not the poem of a section or a locality, but of the whole Union. Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Illinois, California, are in it the same as New-York or New-England. It is good for any of our latitudes, implies them all, might have been written in any, only could not have been written abroad, and is the only one of our books which dislinks utterly from the principle, spirit and life of "enemies' lands." The lingering attachment of our seaboard to Europe is not in it. It breathes throughout the Western independence. In it appears for the first time in literature, that new fact, a regnant people—the Americans, turbulent, generous, sovereign; their genius never expressed by their deputies, but always by themselves; the pulse of their life and rule not in any external influence or circumstance, but in their own developed love and pride. Its thought is everywhere the thought of Democracy—the doctrine that everything is for the individual—the theory that the office of society, government, the universe itself, is to produce great persons. All that DE TOCQUEVILLE attempted, with great success and partial failure, in analysis of American Democracy, WALT WHITMAN has triumphantly cast in poetic synthesis, sometimes in electric sentences of affirmation, sometimes in expressive dramatic or verbal pictures. No book we have could so possess a foreigner with a profound knowledge of this country and people, and the democratic passion which animates the whole. DE TOCQUEVILLE is a good spy-glass; but he who dwells resolutely in the atmosphere of *Leaves of Grass*, and masters its massive and subtle sense, will know America not from without like an observer, but from within like a citizen.

The thorough Americanism of the poem, permeating every part of it, appears as well in its literary form or rhythmus. This, not being capable of scansion by the laws of prosodies of antique Greece and Rome and modern European prosodies which ESCHYLUS, LUCRETIUS, DANTE and SHAKESPEARE accept only to violate whenever they choose—has been pronounced unpoetical by reviewers who forget that poetry is a quality of thought mainly, and not a form of expression merely—that poetry may even be in prose; and whose theory of poetical expression, logically carried out, would shove OSSIAN and HORACE, EZEKIEL and ISAIAH, the Davidic Psalms and the Song of SOLOMON, into the dust-bin of failures.

A catholic critic has to remember Lord BACON's maxim, that "in poetry, however some may tie themselves to the ancient forms, it is as lawful to devise new measures as new dances, and in these things *the sense is a better judge than the art*." Opposed, too, to these gentlemen, we had not long ago an eminent English critic and Orientalist complimenting Mr. WHITMAN on the delicacy of his musical ear, and the melodiousness and beauty of his versification. The same critic asserted the similarity of the latter with that of the masterpieces of Persian poetry. The similarity is certainly apparent, as it also is to the poetic diction of the Hebraic muse, yet in both cases it is more apparent than real. The truth is, that the rhythmus of *Leaves of Grass*, with its occasional ruggedness, its often wild-bird melody, its always eolian and oceanic cadences, its novelty, flowing liquidity, audacity, simplicity, flexibility and liberty, is not merely an admirable and profoundly artistic form for the conveyance of epical intellections, whose glad and vast sublimity and rough grandeur would be illy expressed by the tintinnabulating minuets of Tennysonian metres, but is also a form corresponsive in all its qualities with the tumultuous, composite and gigantic life and movement of America. Apart from this, it is a rhythmus whose tally in nature is in the forms of trees or hills, the sweep and subsidence of billows, the cadences of winds, in which there is no regularity, but perfect harmony. In art, its analogy is in the complex and daring music of grand operas and symphonies—so unintelligible and unpleasing to persons whose ear is trained only to mere melody or tune. But the artist will own that the last secret of musical expression is realized in the "Word Out of the Sea," or in the unexcelled strains, sombre and wild and tender, and stirring the soul like a harmony of BEETHOVEN's, in the grand dirge for LINCOLN, "When Lilacs last in the Dooryard Bloomed," in the sound as in the sense of which all requiems and hosannahs seem to blend.

How truly this sensitive and colossal poet has absorbed the spirit of his country, appears strikingly in the poems evoked by the war. The same august theory of democracy makes their inspiration, and solitary among all poems, singing of war, they conform to the spirit of the modern ages and to the genius of this land. The once permanent fact of civilization, the warrior, is not in them; instead appears the modern fact, the armed citizen. They celebrate no general, no leader, no master-brain, marshaling obedient hosts to conflict, for such Democracy has not seen and cannot see; they celebrate instead the immense truth—a people rising as one man at the tap of the war-drum to fight for the idea of their land, and victory torn from the tremendous struggle simply and solely by the public spirit, the valor and endurance of the rank and file. And finally, they are greatest precisely where they have disappointed most and been most criticised—viz., in their presentation of the war only in its tragic and ghastly aspects, or in those which develop the beautiful relations of patriotism and comradeship, or the spectacles of human love and sorrow; and also in their utter abstinence from any vindictiveness during the struggle, any note of exultation over the vanquished, or any feeling incompatible with the theory on which this country rests—the permanent love and union of the whole people. The poet's view in these respects must be considered noble and profound; for war in the nineteenth century, always to be promptly undertaken for the good cause, must always be undertaken mournfully, and, as war, must always be regarded with sorrow; and those with whom we lately fought, however misguided, however bedeviled, were still our countrymen. The poet never forgets it. Utterly true to liberty and democracy, he is also true to country and humanity; and in the battle, the hospital, amidst the carnage, in scenes of loss and agony and horror, among the torn bodies of the dying and the dead, his spirit moves with the divine yearnings of maternity—the Madonna tenderness, the mother's unutterable love and woe. Note what he, as the typical poet, brings America in the supreme hour of her triumph, when she stands, as he conceives her, stupendous and lovely in victory, and all the other poets are exulting:

Lo! Victress on the peaks!
Where thou standest, with mighty brow, regarding the world,
(The world, O Libertad, that vainly conspired against thee;)
Out of its countless, beleaguering toils, after thwarting them all;
Where thou, dominant, with the dazzling sun around thee,
Towerest now unharm'd, in immortal soundness and bloom—lo! in this hour supreme,
No poem proud, I, chanting, bring to thee—nor mastery's rapturous verse;
But a little book, containing night's darkness, and blood-dripping wounds,
And psalms of the dead."

The picturesque side of the war gets full justice, as in pieces like "Cavalry Crossing a Ford," full of the very essence that makes HOMER immortal:

A line in long array, where they wind betwixt green islands;
They take a serpentine course—their arms flash in the sun—Hark to the musical clank;
Behold the silvery river—in it the splashing horses, loitering, stop to drink;
Behold the brown-faced men—each group, each person, a picture—the negligent rest on the saddles;
Some emerge on the opposite bank—others are just entering the ford;
The guidon flags flutter gaily in the wind."

Here every idiosyncracy of the scene is caught, and makes the vividness and truth of the picture. So in pieces like "The Veteran's Vision," with its exciting glimpses of the engagement. But such scenes, and all that might tend to render the conflict attractive, are retired or veiled, as they should be, and the purely human element, utterly opposed to the devilish joy of battle, is kept in supremacy. Sometimes, as in "By the Bivouac's Fitful Flame," the thought moves to noble music in a soldier's reverie of home and the past and loved; sometimes, as in "The Dresser," the appalling scenery of the hospital opens; sometimes, as in the exquisite, sad idyl, "Come up from the Fields, Father," the commonest and keenest sorrow of the land finds voice; or we have some divine picture of the dead in camp or on the battle-field; or the grand continental Western chant of progress and glory, "Pioneers, O Pioneers!"—or the rapt prophecy of the victory of the flag of man over the flag of kings; or a requiem, too noble for words, too beautiful for praise, like the "Hymn for Dead Soldiers:"

* * * * *

Faces so pale, with wondrous eyes, very dear, gather closer yet;
Draw close, but speak not.

Phantoms welcome, divine and tender,
Invisible to the rest, henceforth become my companions;
Follow me ever! desert me not, while I live.

Sweet are the blooming cheeks of the living! sweet are the musical voices sounding!
But sweet, ah sweet, are the dead, with their silent eyes.

Dearest comrades! all now is over;
But love is not over—and what love, O comrades!
Perfume from battle-fields rising—up from foetor arising.

Perfume, therefore, my chant, O Love! immortal Love!
Give me to bathe the memories of all dead soldiers.

Perfume all! make all wholesome!
O love! O chant! solve all with the last chemistry.

Give me exhaustless—make me a fountain,
That I exhale love from me wherever I go,
For the sake of all dead soldiers.

The whole should be quoted. No elegy could be more exquisite. It is the very rapture of mournful and abiding love, and it is love consecrate to the people, so little remembered in the affection of poets. Yet the same cloud from which shines these tender moonlight rays, can let fly the rattling bursts of thunder which reverberate through such songs as that the poet sings "By Blue Ontario's Shore"—a poem whose interpretation of America is fitly matched by the majesty and passion of its diction. Look at this tremendous tableau of Libertad with Slavery beneath her:

Lo! high-toward Heaven, this day,
Libertad! from the conqueress' field returned,
I mark the new aureole around your head;
No more of soft astral, but dazzling and fierce,
With war's flame, and the lambent lightnings playing,
And your port immovable where you stand;
With still the inextinguishable glance, and the clench'd and lifted fist,
And your foot on the neck of the menacing one, the scorner, utterly crush'd beneath you;
The menacing, arrogant one, that strode and advanced with his senseless scorn, bearing the murderous knife;
Lo! the wide-swelling one, the braggart, that would yesterday do so much!
To-day a carrion dead and damn'd, the despised of all the earth,
An offal rank, to the dunghill maggots spurned."

Not less powerful and grand is this annunciation of the mission of poets:

For the great Idea, the idea of perfect and free individuals;
For that idea the bard walks in advance, leader of leaders,
The attitude of him cheers up slaves and horrifies foreign despots.

Without extinction is Liberty! Without retrograde is Equality!
They live in the feelings of young men, and the best women;
Not for nothing have the indomitable heads of the earth been always ready to fall for Liberty.

For the great Idea!
For that we live, my brethren—that is the mission of Poets.

With their poems of stern defiance, ever ready,
With songs of the rapid arming and the march,
And the flag of peace quick folded, and the song, instead, of the flag we know,
The flag of the youths and veterans—flaunting flag,
Warlike flag of the great Idea!

Angry cloth I saw there leaping!
I stand again in the leaden rain, your flapping folds saluting;
I sing you over all, flying, beckoning through the fight—O, the hard-contested fight!
O, the cannons ope their rosy-flashing muzzles! the hurtled balls scream!
The battle-front forms amid the smoke—the volleys pour incessant from the line;
Hark! the ringing word, *Charge!* Now the tussle, and the furious, maddening yells,
Now the corpses tumble curled upon the ground,
Cold, cold in death, for precious life of you,
Angry cloth I saw there leaping!

It is the flag of the great Idea—it is the Stars and Stripes—which commands and owns all. The wonder is to see a patriotism so fervid and absolute united with such a breadth of universal and purely human sympathies. Patriotism is commonly pitiless; yet mark the heavenly compassion and acceptance of the poet's attitude over the dead enemy in the poem spanned by the word "Reconciliation."

Word over all, beautiful as the sky!
Beautiful that war, and all its deeds of carnage, must in time be utterly lost;
That the hands of the sisters Death and Night, incessantly softly wash again, and ever again, this soil'd world.

For my enemy is dead—a man divine as myself is dead;
I look where he lies, white-faced and still in the coffin—I draw near;
I bend down and touch lightly with my lips the white face in the coffin."

These are the strains to have produced which sweetens and ennobles victory. The thought of the comradeship of Americans is never absent from the poet's pages. Upon that he relies for the perpetuation of the Union. With love he will make the continent indissoluble. While others foster institutions with jealous care, he will make "the institution of the dear love of comrades." He proposes and predicts as the vital bond of America "a superb friendship, exalte, previously unknown." His dream is of a land of lovers and of friends. His statecraft is to saturate the imagination of the people with the thought of continental comradeship. Paper agreements, the lawyers, the puissance of arms, he sees cannot hold us together; only love. To inspire his countrymen with this is a central purpose of his volume. In this he believes, and even in the mad roar of civil slaughter his prophetic soul rises in magnificent and flowing music:

Over the carnage rose prophetic a voice,
Be not disheartened—affection shall solve the problems of freedom yet;
Those who love each other shall become invincible—they shall yet make Columbia victorious.

Sons of the Mother of All! you shall yet be victorious!
You shall yet laugh to scorn the attacks of the remainder of the earth.

No danger shall baulk Columbia's lovers;
If need be, a thousand shall sternly immolate themselves for one.

One from Massachusetts shall be a Missourian's comrade;
From Maine and from hot Carolina, and another, an Oregonese, shall be friends triune,
More precious to each other than all the riches of the earth.

To Michigan Florida perfumes shall tenderly come;
Not the perfumes of flowers, but sweeter, and wafted beyond death!

It shall be customary in the houses and streets to see manly affection;
The most dauntless and rude shall touch face to face lightly;
The dependence of Liberty shall be lovers,
The continuance of Equality shall be comrades.

These shall tie you and band you stronger than hoops of iron;
I, ecstatic, O partners! O lands! with the love of lovers tie you!"

The German scholar, HEEREN, finds in the *Iliad* of HOMER the bond that held together the States of ancient Hellas. He is right, for the great poet alone is strong to give cohesion to a nation. Not substances, but phantoms lord it over us. Poland, dismembered by Europe, her every material interest involved in the Panslavic theory, which would bind her to Russia, resists resolutely, because, evoked from the heart of every Pole, towers one spectre, mournful and radiant, the august conception of nationality. Such are the ghosts that we own as sovereign. Arguments of adamant, logic of iron, defend and attack the doctrine of secession; and the mere intellect might wage the war forever. Behold! the light of a poetic thought is flung upon this square of bunting—it is a cloth no longer, but a flag; and in defence of it, Northerner and Southerner will vie with each other which shall die nearest the foe! Out of all things, the bard evokes the insubstantial phantom of a common country, clothed with the glory and beauty of motherhood, and the pulses of strong men tremble with instinctive devotion, and the famed doctrine of secession becomes a strengthless film! "Man," said NAPOLEON, "is ruled by his imagination." It is true, and let it be so in no degrading sense, for it is through the imagination that high truths are perceived. The conception of country is one of them. It must remain an enduring part of the glory of our poet, that, as in such superb and powerful lines as we have quoted, he has bent all the force of his genius to strengthen this conception; to reinforce the great doctrines of the Republic, in all their sternness and tenderness; to make over every alien or hostile face in the likeness of the ideal America; and that he has striven by sowing broadcast the strong thoughts and imaginings which spring up again in the forms of countrymen and lovers, to give to the States of America the cohesion and union HOMER gave to the States of the Hellenic confederacy.

W. D. O'C.

GOING ON THE STAGE.

Behind the Scenes in a London Theatre—Actors and Actresses—Theatrical Life.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

No. I.

I dare say it has happened to many women to feel, like myself, very badly off for something to do. This will seem rank heresy to many good feminine creatures, who, if there is any truth in the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, must have once at least roamed over some pleasant meadows, "milky mothers of the herd." As for me, I think I must have been once an ant or a busy bee, for I cannot keep quiet. It is some years now since I grew tired of balls and "at homes" and fine dresses and dancing. Nature had denied me a sufficient taste for scandal, and experience had led me to form a rather poor opinion of the intellectual qualities of my own sex. It has been occasionally, but rarely, my lot to meet a woman with a soul above ribbons. And then for me the wonder of travel has also been exhausted. I have visited most countries in Europe, and several in Asia and Africa. America yet remains to be seen. I am carefully preserving this resource as a ruined man does his last sovereign. So long as that remains there is something to fall back upon in the last resort. I often think how stupid Alexander was not to keep in reserve one unconquered kingdom, which he might have always been designing to enjoy.

Of course all this is unintelligible to the dear good women of the kind I have indicated. When such sentiments are avowed by a woman who is old or ugly, they exclaim with complacent pity: "How eccentric!" or if the heretic is not old and not ugly, they protest, with a shudder: "How improper!" Women whom circumstances have not compelled to long separations from their husbands, and whom Providence has not deprived of their children, are the most uncharitable and intolerant of mortals. All this disturbs me little. Very early in life I decided to cultivate contempt for Mrs. Grundy. There are one or two people whose wishes a woman is always bound to consider, but saving these, I, for my part, care not what others say or think, so long as I know that I have done or thought no ill. I hope this preamble has prepared the curious reader for somewhat eccentric proceedings.

About two years ago I was suddenly brought face to face with my arch-enemy—want of occupation. I was in London, with nothing to do, and I cannot, I regret to say, do that splendidly, as so many young guardsmen can. I was weary of traveling; it was Winter, and therefore not the season for a German watering-place. Italy and the Mediterranean I knew already by heart. It was absolutely necessary to find means to content myself at home. Painfully revolving that necessity, a strange thought one day entered my head.

In private circles I had rather distinguished myself as an actress. The exercise of the charming art was always a real pleasure to me. Why, then, should I not try to act in public? The idea grew rapidly in favor as I contemplated it. At last I mustered courage to mention it to the very few relatives whom a woman is bound to defer to in such a matter. One, and the most important—having, I fear, too indulgent an opinion of my ability—consented. By others I was invited to consider whether I was in a perfectly sane state of mind. The idea of "a lady" going on the public stage they considered as indelicate, outrageous, and, as one of my relations pithily said, "next door to going to the d——." With some of these I condescended to argue. I pointed out that many women of virtue have been actresses, that many are actresses at this present moment. I said that the practice of the art was a delight to me, and I did not see any reason why I should not make use of a natural gift. I promised to preserve a strict incognita, and thus appeased them. When they saw that they could not dissuade me from my purpose, the most sensible of them gallantly determined to help me; and more loyal aid few women have ever received.

Having smoothed matters so far, my next step was to procure the assistance of a good actor to get up "parts." For months I tortured my brains in committing to memory leading comedy parts from Shakespeare, Knowles, Sheridan, and other writers. To take my lessons I had to stand before the chimney-glass of an ordinary sitting-room, and very uncomfortable and ashamed I felt to see the reflection of my own face and figure in various attitudes and wearing many different expressions. I never could get over the constraint thus caused, and am sure I failed to learn much by the practice—except when alone; for I always felt as if I was making myself ridiculous. Your "coach" ought to be your glass when studying, and your glass your "coach" when alone. Apropos of this difficulty, my "coach" told me an amusing story in order to illustrate his meaning. When Mrs. Siddons was young, a celebrated actor of that day went to see her in one of her favorite parts. "Ah!" said he, looking at her with a critical eye, "that woman only requires to be 'thoroughly abandoned' to be a great actress." My "coach" and I got on very well together. He would have frightened most women by his bluff, authoritative manner, but it rather amused me than otherwise; but then I had been taught by men in other professions. He was, however, patient and very painstaking; and being a man of great experience and high reputation, his opinion had weight with me, and I made rapid progress under his tuition.

Having a tendency to stoop a little, I was advised to take fencing and dancing lessons; and as I kept up my singing at the same time with another professional man, my time was fully occupied.

The fencing lessons were to me delightful. My first lesson highly entertained an assistant who often took his chief's place. I took my full hour's lesson and felt invigorated by it quite remarkably. I walked homeward up Piccadilly and Regent-street feeling supple as an antelope and upright as a drill sergeant, eyeing every little man I met with a longing to fence with him, and a conviction that the first good lunge on my part would topple him over. But my conceit was punished; I next day felt as if every muscle in my body was tied in knots. The dancing lessons were especially necessary to indoctrinate me in the art of "falling." There are many kinds of "falls," and a judicious graceful "fall" has often redeemed an actress from disheartening faint praise. I soon managed faints and such like quiet falls; but there are others of a much more uncompromising character—Romeo's "fall," for instance, when, despairing of obtaining Juliet, he dashes himself on the ground in the Monk's cell, "taking the measure of an unmade grave." My "coach" suggested that I should practice this fall, which I did accordingly; and with some trouble and a good many bruises succeeded at last in reaching the floor with the proper expression of reckless desperation. One day, when boasting of my achievement, I got well laughed at by some friends, who had a very faint idea of its difficulty. I challenged them to try the "fall," and offered to allow them a mattress in consideration of their being amateurs. The offer was accepted, and the two six-foot scorners failed ignominiously. They fell every way but the right one—on their knees, on their elbows, on their sides, but never had the courage to dash themselves down head foremost, much as a swimmer does when taking a dive.

In addition to all this, I of course learned as much stage business as was possible, off the stage. After a little time my "coach" took me, with a few other pupils, on a short provincial tour; and never shall I forget my first theatrical venture in public. I had often acted to large audiences, but never before as a professional actress; and when I saw my "*nom de théatre*" in large letters displayed upon the walls of a certain town, I felt a shrinking, guilty kind of sensation, as if every one knew me and disapproved what I was going to do. In this state of mind I incurred some expense and inconvenience in taking rooms at the hotel as a private person, and rooms opposite the theatre, where I sent my theatrical wardrobe. I did not mention even to my maid that I had come down to act, and tried to persuade myself she knew nothing about it; whereas I now feel sure she was just as wise as myself.

I had some very nice dresses prepared, and was "letter perfect," as they call it, in my parts. Our first play was "As You Like It." My "coach" (an actor of considerable reputation) took the part of Jacques, and played it admirably. My part was that of the vivacious, voluble Rosalind; the other parts were distributed among the stock company. But the town was quite a third-rate place, and the play rather an ambitious one. Several of the actors did not know their parts, and apparently had never studied a line of Shakespeare before. They failed in giving the proper "cues," and misled those who were more perfect. I, being new to the business, was disposed to be very cross and disappointed. My "coach" took all the breakdowns very quietly, declaring them quite usual; and it certainly is wonderful what the audience do not see on such occasions. Celia fell to the lot of a timid girl whose highest ambition never soared above being a "walking-lady." On the morning of our one rehearsal of "As You Like It," she cried herself quite ill, moaning out that she had never played Shakespeare, that she had no dress for the part, that it was not in her engagement to play high comedy. I could not help pitying the poor girl, offered her a new dress of mine, and promised to read Celia's part with her at my lodgings if she would come. She accepted my offers, and expressed very disproportionate gratitude for a little kindness. I understood this better on observing that the rest of the company, including my "coach," regarded such consideration for an obscure country actress as a sign of weakness and a want of knowledge of the world.

On the first night of our performance an event occurred which totally upset my gravity, and indeed that of the audience, too. The long and rather thankless part of Oliver was given at a day's notice to a young man who evidently thought himself an undiscovered Kemble. He confided to me in the morning at rehearsal that the speech at the end of the fourth act was too long for him to commit to memory in the time, "but," said he, "I'll just paraphrase it." The scene to which I allude is very well known. Oliver enters to Rosalind and Celia, and tells at considerable length the story of the rescue by his brother from the deadly sting of a snake and the fatal assault of "the sucked and hungry lioness." He presents Rosalind with the bloody napkin sent by Orlando as proof of the true cause of his failing to keep his appointment with her. Oliver's story is about seventy lines in the telling. The first few lines he of course knew very well, and the story also was fairly in his memory. He accordingly proceeded boldly to improvise Shakespeare, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Celia or myself could get in a word. Whenever we interrupted him, he immediately gave a tragic "A-a-a-aye" in assent, and so resumed his extempore narrative. The prompter did his best, and my "coach" swore audibly at the wings, but to no good purpose. Oliver had taken the bit between his teeth, and was bent upon distinguishing himself. Only the verse in which he told the story was so painfully "blank." When he got to where the snake winds itself round the sleeping Orlando, his brain gave way suddenly, but with great presence of mind he fell back on his grand resource—"A-a-a-aye!" Then followed an "awful pause," which I feared was prophetic of the young man's end. But, gathering up his energies, he resumed, (with a knowing look at the audience,) "*When* the snake saw *him*——." The audience tittered, but Oliver declaimed away until I thought it was time he should be assisted to a conclusion. I accordingly seized the opportunity of his first pause to put in my cue, "But for the bloody napkin." This, however, only gave him a fresh start. I repeated it again and again, but Oliver had now got fearfully involved in his story, and was evidently making desperate efforts to bring it to an end. I could hold out no longer, and, leaning on Celia's shoulder, laughed till the tears ran down my cheeks, hoping that the audience would mistake my convulsive sobs for the emotion suitable to the scene. The audience, however, were much too discerning for that. A few more titters were followed by a general roar. This stimulated Oliver into a kind of frenzy; he recited a few more lines with abounding animation; then, catching at last the words from the prompter, concluded amidst shouts of laughter and ironical applause. I fainted away according to the prescribed "business," and was borne off the stage completely exhausted, and expecting a sound rating from my "coach" for the unpardonable sin of laughing on the stage.

I performed some other parts on this occasion, but soon contracted rather a contempt for the place, feeling it too limited for the display of my abilities. So rapidly does ambition expand. I learned here, among other things, that each actress was entitled to the affectionate epithet of "my dear." We all "my deared" each other, and were "my deared" by the actors, with delightful amiability. I accepted the situation, and behaved, I think, as if I had been "my deared" all my life; for I was determined to accommodate myself to the best of my power to my assumed condition. I flatter myself I dropped the "fine lady" completely, and learned in a few days to chatter of matters theatrical as familiarly as if I had risen from "the wings."

No. II.

Shortly after my first tour had been completed it was my fortune to become acquainted with an ex-London manager, who very kindly offered me every assistance in his power to carry out my undertaking. He introduced me to a most excellent lady who had been a leading member of his once celebrated company. In turn she introduced me to the manager of one of our chief theatres, who was good enough to give me the opportunity of appearing in London which I so much desired. The part first assigned to me was rather an insignificant one, but it was a beginning, and I was content. So the toil of "rehearsing" a new piece began, and before it was completed the manager (perhaps I should say "manageress," for she was one of the most graceful actresses of the day,) was well nigh distracted, and as for the clever author, no doubt he is an inheritor of Job's great virtue. The opening night approached, and of course we were all excited. I went on, said my few lines and retired, feeling rather ashamed at my somewhat ignoble "first appearance." But I suppose it is as easy to get a seat in the Cabinet as an engagement in a first-class London theatre. My business was principally to look interesting: of course it is not for me to say whether I succeeded. I had taken particular pains to disguise myself, and felt sure no chance acquaintance or even intimate friend could recognize me. Imagine my annoyance, then, on passing out through the stage entrance to hear a voice proceed from a greatcoated smoking figure to this effect: "I knew you directly; what new freak is this?" I jumped into my carriage without a word in reply, and was driven quickly away. As it was too dark to recognize either my friend's face or figure, I had only the voice to guess by. I knew it well, however; it reminded me of riding parties, balls, and very different scenes. All at once the name flashed into my mind, and my first feeling was one of shame that I should have been seen in such an inferior part. Then came the necessity of binding my detective over to secrecy; then the puzzle as to how my disguise was penetrated. I quite forgot that as I recognized his voice he may have recognized mine, and that I had inherited a peculiar trick of the eyes. I wrote to ask my quick-witted friend to come and see me the next day, and when we met I bound him over to keep my secret, which I am sure he has done most honorably.

The cold of the theatre at this season was dreadful, and I got an attack of bronchitis before I had been acting a fortnight. The doctor ordered me to keep my bed, and so I did during the day, but at 8 o'clock every evening I got up, and spite of swollen glands, sore throat, laboring breath and racking headache, went to the theatre and did my work as usual. I asked permission to report sick for a few days, but my part, though small, was necessary, it seemed: there was no one to take it, and therefore my services could not well be dispensed with. I certainly managed to inflict great suffering upon myself, with a martyr-like devotion to my idea. One poor girl had a quinsey, and was for some time dangerously ill. All the ballet had coughs and colds, and to see them walking home on those bitter cold nights made my heart ache. But habit is everything, and they seemed to think nothing of it.

In our dressing-room of a night I used sometimes to laugh very heartily. There were five of us, and the clattering was incessant. At first, dressing in public made me feel most uncomfortable. I covered myself as carefully as I could with my dressing-gown, and, retiring into my corner, tried to be as private as possible under the circumstances. I paid a curious penalty for this show of modesty. I remarked with wonder that the girls tittered at my proceedings every night. At last one outspoken lass said: "Oh, Miss ——, you need not be so shy about it; we all wear the same." Upon my asking for an explanation, it appeared that when an actress is not satisfied with the graces bestowed on her by nature she thinks it no shame to take additions of an artificial kind. Slim girls, whose figures and faces are often their only fortune, wear aids to beauty more substantial than rouge or pearl powder, and quite as a matter of business. Of course my evident anxiety to escape observation was construed into a wish to sail under false colors also; and so it was kindly pointed out to me that the hypocrisy was needless among friends. Terrible accidents occur in this way sometimes. One night a very lively, tall, slender girl had in her hurry failed to complete her arrangements; and just as she was going on the stage in a sentimental scene she said, in a loud, agonized whisper: "Good gracious! what shall I do? I have forgotten my O. P. bust!" O. P. means "opposite" the "prompter," which is generally the left side. It was very amusing to see the uncompleted beauty perpetually trying to present her "right" side to the audience.

For one little woman in our dressing-room I entertained a great respect. There is a dreadful saying in the theatre that burlesque needs nothing more than "a good pair of legs and plenty of cheek" to do it justice. This lady had other qualities. Burlesque in her hands became a really artistic performance. No minutiæ wearied her, and there was a finish about her comic scenes I have rarely seen equaled. As I got better of my cold, our well-known and clever "leading old woman" fell sick, and the manageress requested me to read her part for a few nights. "Of course," she added, "you must take the part as a young woman, and an apology shall be made to the audience for you. Do the best you can." I had often seen the comedy acted, and knew all the "stage business," so nothing remained but to learn the words and form my conception of the character. I at once determined I would not "read" the part; there was an opportunity, and I decided to avail myself of it. The character was a spinster of fifty, very anxious to make herself agreeable to gentlemen. The favorite actress, whose original part it was, had always impersonated a stout gushing old person, and very amusing she was. I determined to make up as one of those "old girls" at the seaside, immortalized in *Punch*, who are the frequent cause of such cruel disappointment to idle young men at watering places. The back view is so juvenile and attractive, the front so very much otherwise.

I was anxious to make mine an original impersonation; I affected a lisp, and wore spectacles to conceal my eyes. My "make-up" was perfect, thanks to a lesson a professional friend had given me in the manufacture of crow's-feet and wrinkles by means of Indian ink. The slightest possible pink tinge to the nose and a few dark shades about the face and neck gave me exactly the appearance I was anxious to assume. When I appeared in the green-room several of the company present burst into laughter, and our "leading old man" said, approvingly, "Good girl, good girl! She has made up her face!" We numbered in our company some very well-known actors and actresses, and I shall never forget their kindness on this occasion. I was looked upon in the theatre as quite a young, inexperienced girl; but my real age and knowledge of the world and society stood me in good stead. I was congratulated on all sides on the way I acted the old spinster; and I was flattered by a good deal of laughter from the audience. As he led me off the stage when the piece was over, our leading light comedian (a very popular actor,) patted me on the shoulder, saying, "You're launched! You'll do!" Thus stimulated, I improved in the part every night, and when I had been playing it about a week I got an uproarious "call" in the middle of an act. Now a call in the middle of an act is a very unusual mark of approval. The cause of this demonstration on the part of the audience was nothing more than a successful fit of hysterics on the part of the old lady, who misinterpreted the very *empressé* manner of the gentleman she so much coveted. She was bridling and brimming over with gratified vanity, fancying all his sweet words were intended for her, when he suddenly asked her for the hand of *her niece!* I felt rather upset by my exertions in depicting the poor lady's rage and disappointment, and went up to my dressing-room, hearing nothing of the applause going on. But call-boy and prompter rushed after me, using very strong language in their anxiety to get me back to the stage to acknowledge the "call," for the audience would not permit the piece to proceed. What with my excitement and my ignorance of what was required of me, I must have presented an unusual spectacle when I appeared before them. I was, of course, much pleased with my success, and it was very disheartening to be obliged to give up the part when our "leading old woman" recovered from her illness. I plodded on in my thankless but interesting-looking part for some time longer, but it was, with other parts, cut down almost every day to make the piece play rapidly. Both pieces appeared likely to "run" for some considerable time. At last my patience gave way, and I resigned my engagement. No amount of physical or mental labor would have had any but an inspiriting effect upon me, but dragging down three miles in the cold for a most nothing, and with little hope of anything better for a long time, nearly broke my heart. My professional friends blamed me for resigning, but I could not bear the thankless labor, and declared I must wait for another beginning. Meanwhile I had made a good many friends among the actors, actresses and employes of the theatre, and I did not cease from my studies. But what came of them I must reserve for a future article.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky Solons' Condemnation of Negro Suffrage as the "Latest Invention of Jacobin Malignity"—Purport of Their Advice to the South to "Dignifiedly Ignor Politics"—Their Examplary Conduct—Gov. Foote's Sharkey Letter, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

"Democratic" and "Conservative" politicians, of course, advocate "universal amnesty," but most uncompromisingly and bitterly oppose any sort of negro suffrage through Federal action or through any Constitutional Amendments not proposed by a "Constitutional Congress" or a "National Constitutional Convention." They vehemently urge that "impartial suffrage" would prove tantamount to "universal negro suffrage," and at all events that the whole matter is constitutionally and properly subject to the voluntary action of each State, unless and until a Constitutional Amendment regulating suffrage shall have been, in conformity with the Constitution, proposed by a Congress or a Convention of all the States and duly ratified by three-fourths of all the States.

While they indulge in the most undignified, boisterous, vulgar, malignant and incendiary abuse of "the Northern Jacobins and their Chicago *Times* backers" and of everything coming from them in or out of the "fractional body which claims to be the Congress of the United States," "the most contemptible legislative body in existence," they pray the South not to sacrifice "self-respect, dignity and honor," but steadfastly to adhere to the policy of "supreme internal quietude," "dignified and profound repose," "dignified non-action," "masterly inactivity," and a "simple ignoring of Federal politics and politicians," except to contemptuously reject the pending "ostracizing amendment" and "all other leathsome inventions of Jacobin malignity," and brand their authors as they deserve, and back the President in "bold defiance of the Radical Congress," and at once with one voice to demand a "Constitutional Convention"—in other words, except to be as actively, mischievously and disgustingly demagogical, "Democratic" and sectional politicians as themselves.

The venerable but not always politically reliable Judge, S. S. NICHOLAS, wants the Kentucky Legislature for the third time to demand a National Convention, and pending the accomplishment of that object to call for a "Convention of all the fifteen Southern States" "to take a supervising care over Southern interests," and "by dignified protests, convince the North of Radical unworthiness."

I know of but one public man in Kentucky who advocates the national convention plan with real dignity, in a manifest spirit of comprehensive patriotism and fraternal regard for all his fellow-citizens, of whatever party or section. I mean Hon. HENRY S. FOOTE, and refer to his dispassionate and eloquent Louisville letter to Gov. SHARKEY.

PONTIAC.

Composition and Action of the Legitimate Synod—Doings of Dr. Robinson and His Synod—Scholastic—Progress of Catholics—Views of a Bishop on "the Relations of the Catholic Church to Slavery"—Archbishop Spalding's Allusion to Ireland—Fenian Bloviation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Nov. 25, 1866.

"The Northern Assembly's Synod," in adjourned session at Lexington, musters over sixty, including Revs. ROBERT J. and WM. L. BRECKINRIDGE, E. P. HUMPHREY, J. L. MCKEE, JAMES and W. C. MATTHEWS, S. S. MCROBERTS, R. VALENTINE, J. C. YOUNG, J. P. MCMILLAN. This body unqualifiedly adheres to the General Assembly of the United States, and condemns "the Louisville Presbytery's Southern Assembly's Synod," whose interests Dr. STUART ROBINSON, its creator and ruler, is understood to be representing in the Southern Assembly at Memphis by furious and slanderous attacks there upon "the Presbyterian Church North."

The resolution of Dr. ROBINSON'S "Conservative Independent Synod," to raise at least $20,000 for "domestic missions," (that means a good deal,) is being energetically executed.

Rev. JNO. MCCULLOUGH, American Sunday-School Missionary Superintendent of Kentucky and Tennessee, says he has founded there 3,000 Sunday-schools, with 31,000 teachers and 258,000 scholars, beside 135 churches.

For this year, city school pupils enrolled, 9,719; avearge daily attendance, 5,629; average teachers, 141; total cost, $109,539; per pupil, $16 90;

The head of a "first-class Academy in Memphis" advertises to sell out to a "proper successor," who "must be in sympathy with this people, but no politician."

Catholics are going right ahead throughout Kentucky. Institutions for the propagation of their faith spring up everywhere.

The Catholic Bishop of Georgia, in a plea here tonight for relief of his suffering flock of both colors, taking occasion to speak of the relations of the Catholic Church to Slavery, said, as I understood him, that the Church, while disapproving of the sudden, forcible and violent abolition of existing and established Slavery anywhere, (an institution which in some form had ever existed in the world, and which Christ at His coming found and recognized as established,) had ever opposed Slavery of any color in any form anywhere as a great moral disorder and calamity to the world, and exerted all her moral influence to check, moderate and restrain its evils, and by her suasive appliances at last abolished it in Europe in the Middle Ages. That the Church, therefore, though recognizing African Slavery as a providential institution while it existed in the South, labored by moral suasion, gradually and peacefully, to remove its evils and terminate its existence; but, as, by an inscrutable Providence, it has been swept away, the Church has recognized and conformed to the so suddenly changed, yet Divinely ordered condition of things, and labors on, as ever, to Christianize and civilize the African, as every other race.

Catholic Archbishop M. J. SPALDING, in a remarkable discourse here to-day, said: "How is it that not only individuals, but whole countries, by the inscrutable Providence of God, are here oppressed? Why, for instance, is it that noble Poland is crushed to the dust? Why is it that Ireland for centuries has been down-trodden, crushed in the dust? Why is it the tyrant and the unscrupulous robber prosper? Why does God not stop it? He will stop it, but He is in no hurry. He hath a whole eternity to reward His friends, a whole eternity to punish His enemies."

Last night the "Irish Revolutionary Club" had a grand rally for men and money. Speakers bloviated thus: "The green flag will wave on the Castle of Dublin before next March. The haughty neck of perfidious England's Queen shall bow to the Sunburst," &c.

PONTIAC.

Railroad Fever in the Border and other Cities for Air-Line Connections in Every Direction—Rail and River Items—Louisville as a Flour and Pork Mart—Sanitary.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 26, 1866.

The "railroad fever" has hold of Nashvillians and Memphians as well as Louisvillians and Cincinnatians. We Border folks are diligently planning to straighten and shorten our connections with one another and with every emporium and important region South, East, West and North; and so are our fellow-citizens of the two rival and rapidly advancing cities of Tennessee. Success to all commercial projects that help to bring all the people of all the sections into constant personal and friendly intercourse.

Gen. DAVIS has detailed a guard to protect the trains from Bowling Green, South. ALBERT FINK, the efficient superintendent of our Nashville Railroad, is also the accomplished President of the Louisville Bridge and Iron Company, which has this year built his patented "iron suspension truss" railroad bridges over the Cumberland, Tennessee, Big Black (Miss.,) and White (Ind.,) Rivers. Its stated amount of work this year, over $820,000; employes 800; paid $60,000 per annum.

The completed Cincinnati and Covington bridge is 2,252 feet long, 100 feet above low water, 36 feet wide, has 1,000,000 pounds of wire and cost $1,750,000.

Louisville street railways reported 42¼ miles of track; passengers carried per month, 925,000; annual receipts, $540,000; wages to 370 employes, $233,000.

New-Orleans complains that large sections of the South which formerly traded with her for sugar, coffee and other provisions, now obtain the same groceries from Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis.

Capt. ZACK SHEBLEY, President of the Louisville and Cincinnati United States Mail Line Company, has launched another steamer like his *United States*, 315 by 44 feet, the *America*, the second Western boat on the plan of the Hudson River *St. John*.

Louisville is quite a flour market. Two flour commission firms sell 150,000 barrels a year. Reported product of eight mills 2,000 barrels a day, or 600,000 a year, taking 3,000,000 bushels wheat, worth $9,000,000.

Estimated hog slaughtering capacity of seven pork-packing houses here, a fifty days' season, 592,500, requiring outlay of $8,000,000. To be slaughtered this season, say 320,000, costing $4,600,000. Cost, a season, of 1,200 hands to kill, dress, cure and pack, $180,000. No *trichina* hereabouts yet, though many without wincing swallow much pork, half or all raw.

Recorded deaths in this city of at least 125,000; during last nine months, 2,427. As, according to Dr. T. S. BELL, in a large community, for each death there are twenty-eight cases of sickness, we have had in that time 67,956. Despite the city authorities' gross neglect to coöperate with the Health Board, our relatively and positively few cases of cholera were mostly sporadic and exotic, and our health record challenges comparison with that of any Southern or Western city.

PONTIAC.

Banquet to Mr. Prentice on the Journal's Thirty-sixth Anniversary—Damages Awarded for Mobbing a Kentucky "Newspaper of Republican Proclivities" Seven Years Ago—Gen. Davis and "Judge Lynch" vs. Guerrillaism—Continued Necessity of Federal Protection of Freedmen, in the Present Unsettled Condition of Affairs.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1866.

Saturday night, the Thirty-sixth Anniversary of the Louisville *Journal*, "an institution whose fame is coextensive with the universal earth," was "illuminated" by a banquet to GEORGE D. PRENTICE, the Achilles of American editors. In response to this, "Our venerable senior editor. Thirty-six years of incessant mental labor have frosted only a few hairs, and made more vigorous an intellect that has commanded admiration not only in America, but throughout the Old World," "the Nestor of the Western Press," just past "the grand climacteric," said:

"The thirty-sixth anniversary of the birthday of the Louisville *Journal* suggests to me some melancholy thoughts and reflections. I came here a young man; I am an old one. I came here full of physical strength; my strength is broken by sickness, by years, and by the storms of political life. I have done and endured enough to destroy half a dozen ordinary men. * * My early editorial experience was stormy and tempestuous, but I triumphed. Men were killed for their relationship to me and for their connection with my paper. My own life was repeatedly and treacherously sought, but I am here to partake of your delightful hospitality to-night. * * The Louisville *Journal* lives, and, with God's blessing, it shall live as long as I do."

October, '59, commenting in the TIMES on the mobbing of the office of W. S. BAILEY'S Newport, (Ky.) *Free South*, I said: "If party slavesoilism in Kentucky or elsewhere South shall ever invoke mob spirit and mob violence to sustain itself, it may reap what it sows." Since then it *has* reaped. Nov. 23, '63, the case of Mr. BAILEY, charged with publishing an incendiary newspaper, was dismissed by Campbell County Circuit Court at prosecuting attorney's instance, after pending four years. Nov. 22, '66, (in same Court, I believe,) Mr. BAILEY gets a verdict of $2,556 damages from the ringleaders of Oct. 28, '59.

Our land pirates and guerrilla terrorists are being put down, not by the uncertain and slow movements of the civil authorities, but the sure and quick hand of Gen. DAVIS and "Judge Lynch & Co." The military nor the good people seem disposed to await or rely upon the "vindication of the majesty of the civil law" against the freebooters, however "full and unobstructed" the hitherto reputed "operation of its machinery." Some who have prated about the "civil arm's efficiency for all emergencies," now avow that in portions of Southern and Central Kentucky and Northern Tennessee the civil authorities—judges, jurors, sheriffs and jailors—are utterly powerless, and are asking for military, and winking at mobocratic, protection against prowling gangs of desperadoes.

Until the restoration of the regular, prompt and reliable action of the State civil arm for the protection of all, of all classes and colors, through the exemplary legal punishment of all notorious criminals, we much prefer, in all emergencies, the invited or authorized intervention of the Federal civil and military arm to any spasmodic, mobbish and anarchical outbursts of popular wrath, however apparently justified by the maxim that "desperate cases require desperate remedies." Gen. DAVIS, when called upon by the civil authorities or authorized by his superiors, will, I trust, protect all, of either color, against "rangers" or "regulators," and prevent, or if need be suppress, all mobs raised to hang white or black prisoners, however criminal, yet untried and unconvicted by any law, civil or military.

No mobs rise in Kentucky to protect the well-disposed portion of her colored people by the lynching of any of "SKAGGS' regulators;" their protection in many localities lies with the military and Judicial authorities of the United States alone.

PONTIAC.

THE LAKE ERIE ARSON CASE.

The Trial of Henry Miller, Charged with Having Hired an Accomplice to Fire the Steamer Morning Star—The Boy Dennis' Testimony.

The trial of HENRY MILLER, indicted for having hired an accomplice named ADOLPH DENNIS to set on fire the steamer *Morning Star*, on the 30th of September last, was taken up in the United States District Court in Detroit on Wednesday.

The first witness called was ADOLPH DENNIS, who testified as follows: I live in Chicago; am 17 years old, and am a native of Germany; it is about 17 months since I first went to Chicago; have known Miller, the defendant, about a year; entered into his employment Feb. 3; he kept a furniture-store at No. 314 State-street, and also dealt in dry goods and fancy articles; I acted as a pedler for him; some time last Summer he first spoke to me about sending a lot of worthless goods to Buffalo, and having them insured for much more than their value; he said that I could go along and destroy the goods, and we would both make money out of the affair; he bought a lot of damaged goods at an auction on Lake-street; I packed them myself in two large dry goods boxes, and a small trunk; the boxes were marked "H. Miller, Detroit," and the trunk came as baggage; according to my estimate the value of the contents of the boxes and trunk was about $400; the contents consisted of stockings, cloth, bead-work, &c.; we left Chicago on the 23d of September, by the Michigan Central Railroad, at 5:30 P. M., taking his trunk, but no other baggage; arrived in Detroit the next morning about seven o'clock; went to a boarding-house on Jefferson-avenue, and walked around until noon; he called a moment at an insurance office; after dinner he got an express wagon and took the trunk and boxes to Keith & Carter's dock, after he had found that there was no boat for Buffalo; he then took me to a saloon and got me pretty drunk, and went after his insurance policy; after he got his policy he waited until he saw the goods on the boat; he told me to throw over one of the boxes or trunk if the boat did not burn up, so that he could collect for part of the value of the goods; he got me two boxes of matches and some paper; I had brought two bottles of benzine from Chicago; went on board the *Morning Star* about 5:30 o'clock, giving my name as Jacob Smith, and went down into the steerage quarters and slept until about 2 o'clock next morning; there was only one other person in the steerage beside myself, and he was an old soldier; when I woke up I looked around to see how I could set the boat on fire; I let myself down through a hole in the floor, into the freight-hold, by a rope tied to the bunk; stumbled over the cross-beams on the bottom of the hold; in forward part of the hold I sprinkled some benzine over the timbers and lighted it; went up stairs to wait for it to burn, feigning sleep; in about fifteen or twenty minutes went down again and took more paper, and the fourth time that I tried it, I put some old clothes that I found near the bunk, with the benzine and lighted some pine paddles that I found near; went up then and feigned sleep, drawing the rope up after him; some time after this the old soldier kicked me and said that the boat was on fire; Miller had told me to cut the hose so that they could not work the engine, but I did not do it; some one told me to go aft, and I did so; I helped put out the fire by working the pump; it was 3 or 4 o'clock when the fire was put out; took breakfast in Cleveland after we arrived there, and started for Toledo on foot; Miller had given me $5 and said that I could go back to Chicago for that easily enough, as they would not charge me anything to ride on the freight cars; left for Toledo Tuesday morning, and catching rides on the trains, and by walking, I arrived in Chicago on Sunday afternoon; had nothing to eat except a few apples during this time; Miller had told me not to return to Chicago for a week, as his wife and neighbors would suspect something; I met the defendant on the streets in Chicago the evening I arrived there; he gave me 25 cents to buy something to eat, and told me not to come to his house until night; I talked with him three hours, and he said I was a fool not to take the trunk along with me from the boat; he offered to send me again from Detroit to Buffalo on a similar expedition; I went back to his house and stayed until the last of October; he wanted to give me $25 to kill a neighbor, against whom he had a grudge, and wanted me to stay a week and do it after he had left the city; his wife accused me of stealing, and I left defendant's house; he left Chicago on Sunday evening; I went to the store for my trunk and found that defendant had taken my clothes out of it; Miller had told me that if I exposed him that he would bring up false witnesses and send me to State Prison; I stayed with Geo. W. Sutherland, a policeman, after Miller left Chicago; after living with the policeman a while I told him all about the matter, and he advised me to turn States' evidence, and took me before the Superintendent of Police in Chicago.

Cross-examined—Before I worked for Miller I had been with my step-father, in Chicago, as a furrier; I had deserted from the army at the request of my step-father; was arrested while I was at Miller's house, and taken to Governor's Island, New-York; I escaped from the latter place by swimming across to Brooklyn; I told Miller that I escaped by filing the bars of my cell, but that was not the way I got out; I showed a common clock key which I told them I opened my handcuffs with, but did not boast that I could get out of any jail with it; I had some difficulty with Miller a day and a half before he left Chicago; did not make threats toward him, and did not shake my fist at him on the day of our difficulty, and threaten to punish him, &c.; did not tell him that I could get out of jail, but he could not; told a Miss Lee and defendant's son that I had once knocked my step-father down; did not tell them I had stolen money, and that was why I left home; was never in confinement at the House of Refuge near New-York or anywhere, except at Governor's Island; Mrs. Miller may have helped me pack the boxes, but no one else did; I nailed up the boxes myself; defendant told me that I could escape in one of the life-boats; Miller had never accused me of stealing while I was at his house.

Proposed Canal Around the Mississippi Rapids.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 28th says:

"It is understood that Gen. WILSON and his corps of engineers have completed their survey of the Mississippi Rapids, and that they will recommend the construction of a canal around them, as the best method of improving the navigation of the river. In view of this probable action, the Chamber of Commerce of this city held a meeting yesterday, and passed resolutions asking the citizens of all the States bordering on the Mississippi, who are interested in the improvement of navigation, to meet in convention in this city in January next, to take steps to bring the subject before Congress at an early day. The resolutions provide for the appointment of a committee to wait upon Gen. WILSON, and urge upon him the advantage of a canal over all other modes of improvement, and also to ask the coöperation of the Mayor and City Council in the matter. This subject is one of great importance to the entire people of the Mississippi Valley, and now that lines of steamers are established between several of the Atlantic cities and points on this river, New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore are equally interested with our own people in achieving the accomplishment of this great work.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COMPTROLLER BRENNAN.

The Testimony of Officials—The Central Park Stock Investigated—Mr. Orison Blunt and the Testimonial he Received.

Yesterday the examination into the charges preferred against Comptroller BRENNAN was resumed at the Metropolitan Police Headquarters, before Commissioner SEDGWICK.

TESTIMONY OF ALEXANDER MILLS.

Mr. Mills said he was President of the Dry-dock Bank; was acquainted with the Comptroller; have been engaged in Central Park stock transactions, perhaps since the administration of Mr. Haws in 1858 or 1859; Central Park stock in 1861 was worth 122; don't recollect the stock going below par; it was not lower than 5 or 6 per cent. premium; saw an advertisement in 1863 in reference to Central Park stock; saw the stock clerk about the bid; his bank did not put in a bid; has had a conversation with the Comptroller—understood the stock was not all taken, and promised to take $10,000 or $100,000 worth of the stock at 5 per cent. premium, and requested him to state it to Mr. Brennan, but the latter, in conversation with Mr. Mills, declined to dispose of it for less than 111, as he had been offered 107 for the whole remaining stock.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lawrence—Put in no real proposals; Mr. Brennan did not say he would give me stock at par if it would be reduced to 5 per cent.; declined to take the stock at par as a 5 per cent. stock; was to take $150,000 of the stock for the bank; had his check for $100,000 worth, intending to take the full amount that morning; before the battle of Gettysburgh the money market was affected, and stock went down about that time, the latter part of June; Comptroller told him that the Sinking Fund Commissioners met and agreed to take the whole stock at 4¾ per cent.

[Mr. LAWRENCE here read a part of the cross-examination, the law defining the duties of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, as to the purchase of stock.]

Direct continued—Don't recollect that the same monetary excitement continued at my second interview with Mr. Brennan a few days after the opening of bids.

TESTIMONY OF MR. WAKEMAN DYKEMAN.

Have been stock clerk in the Comptroller's office since the creation of the same; Central Park additional stock in 1863, was bid for on the 29th of June, 1863; on the first of May on or about, have no knowledge of proposals being submitted; fourteen bids were submitted on the 29th June 1863, ranging from 101 to 111, [the bid of E. S. Williams at 101 was read, the bid of John W. Doty was read, which form witness wrote, but did not insert the price,] some of the stock was issued for the Irving Savings Institution at 104,75, and paid for July 1; the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund took the remainder at 104,75.

Cross-Examined—The additional Central Park stock was issued to pay for increased area of the Park. [Act authorizing the extension of Park partly read, as also the proceedings of the Common Council of May and June in 1863, as regards providing for the extension of the Park, in conformity with the enactment of the Legislature,] proposals were issued by the Comptroller in twenty-three papers from the 12th to the 29th of June, 1863, twenty proposals were received from fourteen bidders; the money raised from the sale of additional stock was to pay for the increased area; the approach of the rebel army about the 29th June, affected the stock market; the proposals did not reach half of the aggregate stock issued; all the bids submitted were accepted; [the Sinking Fund Commissioners in 1863 were here enumerated;) a meeting was held by the Sinking Fund Commissioners July 7, 1863, whereat the Comptroller made a statement regarding the condition of the stock, and a resolution adopted authorizing the Comproller to purchase for the benefit of the Sinking Fund the remaining stock, which was done, and is now used for the benefit of the City; Mr. Mills, of the Dry Dock Bank, put in no bid; (the conversation with the Comptroller, Mr. Mills and the witness was here given substantially;) some stock was issued as a 5 per cent. premium; the bid of the Sinking Fund Commissioners at 104.75 was made on the basis of the average of aggregate proposals; have been stock clerk since the creation of that department; have been in the office constantly since 1838; there is no irregularity in a person making a proposal for stock and ordering it to be issued to another person; wrote the blank form for Mr. Doty because we have no blanks; knows of no irregularity in the proceeding; it has always been customary to do so when parties desire to make proposals who are not conversant with the forms; knows of no collusion with Comptroller or others regarding the issue of the stock.

TESTIMONY OF MR. D. D. BADGER.

Am President of the Architectural Iron Works; knew of bids being called for in this City in 1863 and 1864; there were proposals for street-cleaning in 1864; one made by witness; the communication to witness regarding street-cleaning was made by the Mayor; made a bid at $800,000 per year for three years; the bid was not accepted.

Cross-examined: Mr. Gunther was Mayor in 1864: it was from him he received the communication; his bid was on behalf of himself; the Compost Company was then about forming; the bid was rejected, according to statement, on account of informality; the informality consisted of witness wanting the use of Croton water and dumping-grounds from the City; afterward made a bid for $500,000; made but one bid in 1864.

Re-direct: Always understood that street-cleaning contractors had the use of dumping-grounds; the Croton would cost about $5,000, and the dumping-grounds about $10,000.

Cross-examination resumed: Am not prepared to say what would be the exact cost; never had any personal communication with the Croton Department; accepted the estimate from other parties.

TESTIMONY OF MR. HERRING.

He had the warrants of salaries paid to John W. Collis, a clerk of the Street Department, in 1863 and 1864; Charles G. Cornell was the assignee of Mr. Collis in February and March, 1864; a Mr. Vandewater was assignee in November, 1863; was not acquainted with Mr. G. G. Collis; Charles G. Cornell was Street Commissioner; did not know whether Collis worked in the Street Department; his salary was $2,000 a year, and was paid at that rate from Jan. 1, 1864, to May 1, 1865; (the names of a number of other clerks were read, and amount of salaries published;) Mr. Seebacher was a member of the Legislature in 1864 and 1865; held an official position, and was paid salary during that time; thought he was most of the time in Albany during the period mentioned.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lawrence—(Vouchers, warrants and pay-rolls produced on which money was paid to Mr. Collis)—Mr. Collis was First General Clerk in the Street Department, an office created by the Common Council. (The pay-rolls of the Street Department for the month of September, 1863, were submitted by agreement of counsel, in lieu of going over the whole pay-rolls in detail.) It was the business of witness to audit the pay-rolls; had the regular order from the Street Department as to the performance of work; there was no mystery in the operation; it has been customary to pay the salary of a clerk to his assignee. [Mr. Lawrence read from the Revised Ordinances of 1859, establishing the office of General Clerk with others, and specifying salary, which was subsequently raised by ordinance of the Common Council. It was here admitted by Mr. Noyes, on the part of the prosecution, that the Comptroller had nothing to do with the appointment of certain parties mentioned in the charges, and that he only paid their salaries on proper warrants signed by the heads of respective bureaux:) Mr. Seebacher was General Clerk in the Auditing Bureau while he was in the Legislature; Mr. Seebacher visited the Auditing office whilst he was in the Legislature; the duties of his office were attended to by himself and a clerk detailed; (the form of appointing and paying other clerks was here explained.)

Re-direct—Had never gone behind a certificate; had put that certificate aside when not properly signed; had a right to examine as to error in fact as well as in form.

[It has here admitted that there was nothing in the City charter to prohibit a City officer from holding a seat in the Legislature, and as a consequence drawing salary for both.]

The case for the prosecution here rested for the present, in the absence of a couple of witnesses who had been subpœnaed, but were not in the Court room.

TESTIMONY OF REV. S. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Williams testified that he resided in Elizabeth, N. J.; was a resident of that place in 1863, and in June of that year he made a bid for Central Park Fund Stock to the amount of $17,500 at the rate of 101—one cent above par; he offered the bid at about two o'clock, and shortly after that hour his proposal was opened and accepted with others; he bid for his son E. S. Williams, a clergyman in Minnesota; the two owned a portion of ground at the North end of the Park; his son was not in the City at the time of the bid; the City owed them $3,500 for land which it had appropriated, and they took the stock in return; R. S. Benson also owned land with them; the bid was not made from any collusion directly or indirectly with the Comptroller; the bid was put in regularly and not a single being knew what the bid was.

Cross-examined—He had no conversation with any of the employes in the Department; he had estimated the rate of the stock that day, and had proposed bidding 105, but because Benson was unwilling to go above one per cent. beyond par, he put in the bid that he did; did not know what Benson's reasons were for not going above that amount; was surprised at the small offers made that day, inasmuch as some of the bids were not equal to half the amount asked; his testimony, given before the Senate Committee on a former occasion, regarding the integrity of Comptroller Brennan, was correct; the fact of his son's name not appearing in the City Directory was on account of his being a resident of Minnesota; he knew from his own experience that the Comptroller had pure motives; Ex-Commissioner Allen did not know of his offer at the time, and no influence was exerted upon any individual whatever in regard to the matter.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES A. WHITNEY.

He was Secretary of the East River Savings Bank; knew Mr. Copley, and in June, 1863, made a bid for him for $4,000 worth of Central Park Fund stock; paid for the same and received it; did not have any conversation with Comptroller Brennan on the matter of bids; had acted as business agent for Copley for a long time; the stock was in his keeping at the bank now; no collusion was made with any official with reference to its purchase.

TESTIMONY OF JUDGE BARNARD.

He resided in the City of New-York in 1863, in which year he was asked to make a bid for Mr. Doty for Central Park Fund Stock to the amonnt of $100,000 at par; thought it would not look well to run the City stock down, and was told to do as he pleased; Mr. Anderson bought the stock for $1 05; had no collusion with any official.

TESTIMONY OF JUDGE CAPRON.

He was formerly City Judge; was engaged in the practice of the law; was appointed arbitrator of certain claims of Fernando Wood against the City, arising out of the police riots; Mr. Dukes was his associate; was informed one morning by Mr. Wood that he had been selected as arbitrator on the claims stated, and was requested to meet the other arbitrators at the office of the Corporation Counsel; there he found the gentlemen with Mayor Wood and others whom he supposed to be attached to the office; then the papers were shown to him and he declared his readiness to proceed; Mayor Wood was his own advocate; he stated his case; the subject matter had reference to his rights as Mayor; he had been such and the papers were then produced and the amount of judgments was estimated; the claims were made by the City against the Mayor, individually; witness awarded as damages the amount of the judgments; he had no desire to perpetrate a fraud on the City, and Comptroller Brennan did not solicit him to make the award; and he gave the subject impartial consideration.

Cross-examined—He intended to give the Mayor as much damages as the City sought to recover in judgment against him; thought the Mayor had paid no money to the Comptroller; did not examine the law as to his right to arbitrate, but assumed the right; was satisfied that the papers were correct and duly signed; they were engaged an hour in the case; doubted whether any argument was presented on either side; did not recollect that he had any conversation with Mr. Devlin or his representation on the subject of agreeing with his decision; did not remember any witness was present except Wood; the papers were drawn up in accordance with the General Arbitration Laws of the State; he took the ground that the Mayor had a right to recover the amount of money he had paid out, in his official capacity, in the matter of the riot; quite a bundle of papers was submitted.

Re-direct—The Corporation counsel was not present; he was appointed City Judge by Gov. Clark.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH H. DUKES.

He was a lawyer of this City; was arbitrator with Judge Capron at the time alluded to; he remembered that Mayor Wood, Mr. Hackett, Judge Capron and Mr. Devlin were present; had no recollection that any other person was present; the Mayor submitted some papers; not a great length of time was occupied in the examination; he conferred with Judge Capron concerning the award; has never been spoken to by Mr. Brennan concerning the matter; Devlin and Hackett represented the City in the matter of arbitration.

Mr. LAWRENCE here read a communication from Mr. DEVLIN to Mr. BRENNAN with reference to the claim of Mayor WOOD against the City.

TESTIMONY OF ORISON BLUNT.

He had resided in New-York ten years; had been a member of the Board of Supervisors several years; held the office in virtue of being an Alderman; was elected by the Reform Party; on the 28th of August, 1863, the Substitute Relief Committee was appointed, of which he was a member; Mayor Opdyke, Elijah F. Purdy, William M. Tweed and William R. Stewart were also members; when first organized Mayor Opdyke was appointed Chairman of the committee; he acted in the capacity of chairman at a few meetings, and then asked, on account of its taking up too much of his time, that some other member of the committee be appointed to take his place; witness was appointed to fill the place of chairman; he was present every day; the duties of the Committee are to furnish substitutes for those drafted; the volunteers received from $50 to $300 each; men applied to him for the privilege of paying $300 commutation money and going about their business, but he would not allow it; only four men elected to go in the army and receive the bounty of $300 under the first call; the expense of that call was $593,537, including every expense connected with the affair; the plan at first was to tell each man to go and get his substitute, pay for him, and go to the Comptroller's office and get check, in proper vouchers, for the amount allowed; no men could be got in that way; in the difficulty of raising funds from the City, he paid money from his private means; at length it was arranged that the Comptroller should supply the Committee with funds, and take vouchers for the amounts; the Committee relieved the Police force, parties in indigent circumstances who could not obtain a substitute, the military, and firemen; a large force of clerks and employes were engaged to transact the business; he worked constantly, and after going home at night signed his name to from 100 to 1,500 documents; on the second quota 78,950 men were enlisted at a cost of $2,398,000; on the 15th of March, 1864, another call for 200,000 men was made, under which he enlisted 8,646 men, at a cost of $1,765,400; great difficulty was experienced in getting parties to take City bonds, in consequence of which he paid money out of his own pocket; still another draft was made in June, 1864, which was also filled; the Committee continued to enlist after that period; he reported to the Board of Supervisors that the quota was full, and they passed a resolution on the 6th of September, 1864, that, inasmuch as the witness had saved the City the expense of $6,000,000 in the business of the draft, he be presented with a suitable testimonial; a check was presented to him with vouchers for $50,000; he indorsed the check, drew the money, and paid it out to the soldiers as he had done with sums previously drawn; his practice was to notify Mr. Watson that he required money for the payment of bounties; sometimes the amount would be quite large, especially when a large number of recruits presented themselves; on one occasion 98 men were taken to the office and examined; but 37 of them were accepted, the others were rejected; witness next explained the manner in which volunteers were enlisted, and the forms observed in making payment of bounties; also the process of giving vouchers.

Cross-examined—He was a salaried officer of the City, receiving $2,000 per year at the time he was Chairman of the Committee; he endeavored to save money for the county; did more than any other man could do to save money for the county; was rewarded with a memorial, silver plate and gold medal; did not remember the time they were sent to him; had not papers showing the working expense of the Committee; attended every meeting except one or two of the Committee; did not know why he did not attend that one in which the resolution was passed; he offered a resolution at the Board of Supervisors to present Comptroller Brennan with a testimonial for his services to the City in assisting the Committee; the resolution was not signed by the Mayor.

Re-direct.—He offered the resolution on his own motion; the Comptroller was a Democrat and witness a Republican.

After the examination of Mr. BLUNT, the proceedings were adjourned till Wednesday next.

DARING ROBBERY.

A Bank Messenger Robbed at the Post-Office—Theft of $2,000 Worth of Treasury Notes—Escape of the Culprit.

At an early hour yesterday afternoon, a daring robbery was perpetrated at the Post-Office. It appears that Mr. JOHN V. COCKROFT, messenger of the Nassau Bank, located at the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, had been on a visit to the lower part of the City for the purpose of making some collections, and was returning with $2,000 in United States Treasury notes. On the way to the Bank, Mr. COCKROFT, who, for greater security, had placed the money in the outside pocket of his coat, stepped into the Post-Office. As he entered the building, he was surrounded by DANIEL OGLE and three or four other men, and but a few seconds had elapsed before the messenger missed the treasure he had had in his possession. The larceny having been committed, the "mob" of thieves made off in different directions, thereby precluding pursuit, although COCKROFT succeeded in arresting OGLE, who at first denied the charge. The messenger then asked OGLE to go with him to the Bank, when the latter at first declined, but was finally induced to do so. While on the way to the Bank, OGLE told the messenger that he did not commit the robbery, but he would get the money back if COCKROFT would hush up the matter, and asked him to go to the corner of Prince-street and Broadway. They walked on until they met Officer FARRELL, of the Twenty-second Precinct, when OGLE was given into his custody. The prisoner was subsequently arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, when he was held for further examination, which was set down for Monday.

OGLE is of respectable appearance, 29 years of age, and a native of New-York, residing at No, 165 Waverly-place. He gave his occupation as a cutler. He says there are two women, important witnesses in his behalf, and he stated his ability to produce them. Neither of his alleged confederates have been arrested.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Old Thieves and Young Thieves—Male Thieves and Female Thieves.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

According to the provisions of the law governing the Court of Special Sessions, Justices DOWLING and KELLY are supposed to administer justice to petty offenders by turns—one month DOWLING, next month KELLY. In the natural order of things the present month of December should see Justice KELLY on the bench. But inasmuch as the several factions of the Republican Party, and other organizations desirous of reforming our City Government, have seen fit to nominate Justice KELLY for Comptroller, that popular magistrate is devoting his time and energies at present to the task of securing his election and the triumph of the Reform Party. As a consequence, the good-natured and smiling face of Justice DOWLING appeared upon the bench yesterday, and the accumulation of Thanksgiving business was speedily disposed of. The number of cases for trial was not so great as is usual after a holiday, but exceeded the number which occupy the calendar in the ordinary course of business. There were twenty-eight cases of petty larceny, six of assault and battery, one malicious mischief, one cruelty to animals, two for carrying burglar's tools, one for carrying concealed weapons; total, thirty-nine.

PROVIDING FOR THANKSGIVING.

JAMES MCAVOY and OLIVER MORRIS were arraigned, charged with having stolen a quarter of beef from J. G. CORNELL, and a dressed hog from THOMAS WEST, of Washington Market. It appeared that the accused were driving by in a wagon, and watching their opportunity when the butchers' stands were unguarded, seized upon the meat in question, put it in their wagon and drove off. They were seen by an officer, who followed and captured them. The prisoners were found guilty of the offence, and each sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary on each complaint.

JOSEPH HAMILTON and PHILLIP SPELMAN were also found guilty of feloniously appropriating meat for their Thanksgiving dinner, having been caught in the act of stealing a carcass of lamb from THOMAS B. TAYLOR's butcher stand in Washington Market. The accused were sentenced each to the Penitentiary for six months.

JOHN CRAWFORD, a boy about 14 years of age, for stealing a shoulder of bacon from FREDERICK KNOB, of Center Market, was sent to the House of Refuge.

PETER JACKSON, a colored boy, pleaded guilty to stealing a turkey worth $4 50, from PETER WILKINS. JACKSON said: "I stole the turkey, but as I was very drunk when I did it, and all the white folks was getting turkeys for Thanksgiving, I claim the mercy of the Court." Justice DOWLING entertained the plea for mercy and only sentenced the prisoner to the Penitentiary for two months.

PAWNED HIS UMBRELLA.

ELLEN SMITH, a frail daughter of Eve, was charged with stealing $20 and a silk umbrella from MARTIN FROMER. It appeared that the complainant a few evenings since passed several hours in company with ELLEN at her rooms, where he was entertained by her with refreshments, both liquid and solid. When ready to take his departure the complainant found that he had no money to pay his bill, and ELLEN consequently confiscated his silk umbrella. A few days later MARTIN returned to the house for the purpose of redeeming his property, and offered ELLEN $2 to restore it. The frail damsel demanded $3, stating that on account of the rise in rents and provisions she was unable to entertain her friends for the small sums previously exacted. The two quarreled about the extra dollar for some time without coming to a settlement. MARTIN then preferred the charge of larceny against ELLEN, evidently intending to frighten her into restoring his umbrella. The article in dispute was seized by the police and transferred to the property clerk, where it remains, subject to MARTIN's order. Having thus accomplished his purpose and been subjected to the ridicule of the Court and spectators, MARTIN refused to prosecute further and ELLEN was discharged from custody.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

EDWARD KRAUSS pleaded guilty to the charge of cruelty to animals. The prisoner was arrested for driving a cart rapidly over the rough pavement, having crowded and jammed into his vehicle fourteen calves. The jolting and jamming which they received while thus packed together and almost suffocated was nearly enough to kill them. The prisoner was fined $25.

STEALING FROM A HOTEL.

DELIA GRADY was charged with having stolen a table-cloth, valued at $25, from the New-York Hotel. The evidence showed that the prisoner was formerly employed in the hotel, but had been discharged. A few days since she called to see some of her acquaintances, and while there tried to steal the table-cloth. The woman who had charge of the linen saw the whole transaction, and accused DELIA of the theft, whereupon she tried to destroy the table-cloth by pushing it into the water-pipe. The prisoner's husband appeared and interceded for her, but the offence having been clearly established, she was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

NO CONFIDENCE IN HIM.

EDWARD SANGENFRIED was found guilty of stealing a small quantity of dry goods from his employer WM. L. CROOKSHANKS.

Complainant—I hope your Honor will deal leniently with the prisoner, and if consistent, discharge him at once. I think his imprisonment has been sufficient punishment.

Justice Dowling—Will you take him back into your employ?

Complainant—I should not like to do that, but I don't want to see him imprisoned.

Justice Dowling—I cannot let him go, then, to commit depredations on others. You know him, and if you have not confidence enough in him to take him back, I certainly cannot let him go. If I should turn him loose again without a situation he would be more likely than ever to commit offences. Your sympathy for him is very good, but it don't take the right form to benefit him. I shall sentence him to the Penitentiary for one month, and fine him $50.

A HARDENED PICKPOCKET.

GEORGE BUNKER, a large, powerful, well-dressed young man, competent to do honest work of any kind, plead guilty to stealing a pocket-book containing $20. The prisoner, while riding in a street car, picked a lady's pocket of her wallet containing the sum named. Justice DOWLING—BUNKER, why don't you go to work and earn an honest living. A great, burly young man like you ought to earn good wages at almost any business. Yet here you are a thief, and one of the meanest and most contemptible kind of thieves, stealing from ladies and children. You are too cowardly to try to pick a man's pocket. Every policeman in the City knows you to be a thief, and they ought to arrest you every time they see you. I wish I could send you to State Prison, and you would have gone if this case had gone to another Court. However, I'll do all I can for you—Penitentiary six months.

BURGLAR'S TOOLS.

EDWARD JUDGE was arrested by Officer MCDONALD, for having in his possession a lot of skeleton keys. The prisoner plead guilty to having the burglarious implements, but denied any intent to use them.

JUSTICE DOWLING—What do you want to lie for JUDGE—you know you were only looking for a good chance to use them. You've always been a Five Point thief, and you always will be—you're too mean to be anything else. Stealing runs in your family; your father, brothers, and sisters have all got a touch of the disease, and you've all been on the Island. I wish you'd get away from the Five Points and try some other locality awhile. Penitentiary four months.

FRANK GARRY, who also had a bunch of skeleton keys, and whose record is equally well known to the Magistrate, was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARLES O'BRIEN, petty larceny, Penitentiary six months; JOHN WELCH, petty larceny, Penitentiary six months; MORRIS DONOVAN, petty larceny, Penitentiary two months; JAMES SON, petty larceny two months.

The Business of the November Term in Court of General Sessions—Prisoners Sent to State Prison and Penitentiary.

Considering that the State election and Thanksgiving day combined to abbreviate the November term of the Court of General Sessions, the amount of business done was large. Much, however, is due to Judge RUSSEL and Assistant District-Attorney BEDFORD, who insisted upon counsel for defence making and meeting their appointments promptly, instead of moving cases off from one day to another and from term to term. The moral evil resulting from this practice has convinced the District-Attorney, Mr. A. OAKEY HALL, that he is in duty bound to bring cases, especially prison cases, to an issue in Court at the earliest possible moment. It is well known that persons committed to the Tombs or City Prison are not subject to the strictest discipline in the world. This does not necessarily reflect censure upon the Wardens of the Tombs for laxity in performance of duty, for the prisoners committed to their charge to await trial are supposed to be innocent until proved guilty, but the opportunities for intercommunication between prisoners are such as to make it dangerous for the morals of such as might possibly be innocent of the charges made against them. There was one case which was tried last term, for instance, which had been moved off from day to day, and from one term to another, for several terms, during which the person accused of the crime was kept in the Tombs, in constant association with thieves; his counsel, it appeared, had no object in delaying the case except to promote his own pecuniary benefit. At last the Court decided upon a trial; new counsel was assigned and the prisoner was acquitted, there being not a shadow of evidence to prove his guilt, beyond the fact that he had been arrested. There is another evil connected with the practice of moving off cases in this indefinite manner; that is in the loss of time to witnesses who are subpœnaed to appear on every day in every term to which cases are thus moved; this frequently results in the tiring out of witnesses, until the case is reduced to a failure on the part of the people, and prisoners really guilty are, of necessity, set at large to renew their breaches of the peace upon the law and order loving portion of the community. The other evil attendant upon this practice is that the calendar of the Court is clogged every term with old cases, to the disparagement of the regular business of the Court and District-Attorney's office. For these reasons it has been decided to bring counsel, prisoners and witnesses up to time hereafter, so as to have cases properly and promptly disposed of. The business of the last term will be seen at a glance in the following *résumé* of the cases disposed of:

CRIMINAL RECORD FOR NOVEMBER.

Charles R. Rose, grand larceny, State Prison two years and six months.

Ferdinand Heinze, attempt at grand larceny, suspended.

Addy Freeman, attempt at grand larceny, House of Refuge.

Edmund Von Natzun, attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary six months.

Mary O'Brien, attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary one year.

Wm. J. Burley, attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary six months and $200.

John Dempsey, grand larceny, not guilty.

Martin Malody, grand larceny, State Prison five years.

Martin Fass, attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary one year.

Lewis Lovell, grand larceny, State Prison three years.

James Sullivan, attempt at grand larceny, State Prison two years and six months.

James Johnson, attempt at grand larceny, State Prison two years and six months.

Patrick Madden, robbery first degree, State Prison ten years.

Thomas Kelly, robbery first degree, State Prison ten years.

Francis A. Harris, petit larceny, Penitentiary six months.

Henry Besendorff, burglary third degree, State Prison five years.

John Whelan, attempt at burglary in third degree, State Prison two years and six months.

George Daniels, grand larceny, State Prison four years.

Joseph Buck, attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary one year.

John Connor, grand larceny, not guilty.

Joseph Reilly, assault and battery with intent to kill, not guilty.

Wm. Clarke, grand larceny, Penitentiary two years.

Wm. H. McGivry, robbery in first degree, State Prison five years.

James Tighe, robbery in first degree, State Prison five years.

George Schrum, attempt at grand larceny, House of Refuge.

Peter Gough, grand larceny, House of Refuge.

Mary Thomas, attempt at grand larceny, State Prison two years.

Mary Smith, attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary one year.

Hannah Jackson, grand larceny, State Prison two years.

Jeremiah O'Brien, murder in first degree, death.

Wm. N. Griswold, embezzlement, not guilty.

John Murphy, petit larceny from person, State Prison four years.

John Kelly, burglary in third degree, State Prison four years.

Epenetus Devoe, grand larceny, State Prison two years.

Mary Ann Russel, petit larceny, suspended.

John Donovan, assault with intent to rob, suspended.

Patrick Connor, assault with intent to rob, suspended.

Michael McGuinnes, assault with intent to rob, suspended.

John Williams, burglary third degree, State Prison five years.

Henry C. Montford, burglary third degree, State Prison five years.

James McNally, robbery first degree, not guilty.

Charles L. Sufkin, attempt at grand larceny, suspended.

William Boyd, attempt at grand larceny, suspended.

John Hatch, petit larceny, suspended.

Henry Jackson, grand larceny, State Prison two years.

Dennis Hayes, petit larceny from person, State Prison three years.

Thomas Kline, petit larceny from person, State Prison three years.

Manuel Corles, false pretences, not guilty.

John Evans, burglary third degree, State Prison four years.

Edward Donaldson, burglary third degree, State Prison four years.

Thomas Wilson, burglary third degree, State Prison one year.

George Andrews, forgery in fourth degree—suspended.

John Howe, grand larceny—not guilty.

John R. Gilmore, attempted grand larceny—suspended.

Mary R. Stewart, grand larceny—not guilty.

Richard Kane, attempted burglary third degree—House of Refuge.

William Tully, attempted burglary third degree—suspended.

Thomas Tully, attempted burglary third degree—suspended.

Ann Cavanagh, attempted grand larceny—Penitentiary six months.

Rosa Mooney, petit larceny—suspended.

Margaret Bell, petit larceny—Penitentiary six months.

Charles Le Rour, assault and battery—Penitentiary one year.

Daniel McCarthy, attempted burglary third degree—suspended.

Thomas O'Donnell, burglary third degree—State Prison one year.

John McCormick, petit larceny—Penitentiary six months.

Matthew Lenk, attempted grand larceny—State Prison two years.

Catharine Stewart, attempted grand larceny—House of Refuge.

Michael Kelly, grand larceny—not guilty.

Wm. Kelly, attempted grand larceny—suspended.

Wm. Douglas, grand larceny—State Prison five years.

Edward Smith, petit larceny—suspended.

John Tucker, petit larceny—suspended.

Joseph Sangumi, grand larceny—not guilty.

John H. Lambert, grand larceny—not guilty.

Ellen Shaw, grand larceny—not guilty.

John Bradford, attempted grand larceny—State Prison two years.

James Farley, grand larceny—State Prison three years and six months.

John Hatch, grand larceny—State Prison three years.

Judson Oliver, attempted grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.

Philip Riester, attempted grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.

Morris Worms, attempted grand larceny—suspended.

Simon Katz, attempted grand larceny—State Prison two years.

Otto Rusch, grand larceny—State Prison three years.

George Van Ness, burglary, third degree—State Prison three years.

Thomas Madigan, grand larceny—State Prison three years and six months.

Samuel R. Hoggett, attempted burglary, third degree—suspended.

Andrew Williams, burglary, third degree—State Prison five years.

Francis Jerrold, burglary, third degree—State Prison five years.

Paul Christianson, assault and battery with intent to kill—not guilty.

Manuel Cortez, false pretences—State Prison three years.

Michael Dorsey, attempted burglary, third degree—State Prison two years.

Wm. Behrens, grand larceny—State Prison two years.

Charles Mundy, concealed weapons—Penitentiary one year.

Christina Schuester, attempted grand larceny—State Prison two years.

Henry Miller, attempted grand larceny—Penitentiary one year.

Charles Marshall, attempted grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.

Eliza Deyo, attempted grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.

John Murphy, attempted grand larceny—State Prison two years.

John Elders, illegal voting—suspended.

Francis McManus, carrying a slungshot—suspended.

George Klemme, petit larceny—suspended.

RECAPITULATION.

Death	1	1
State Prison for 10 years	2	
State Prison for 5 years	9	
State Prison for 4 years	5	
State Prison for 3 years and 6 months	2	
State Prison for 3 years	7	
State Prison for 2 years and 6 months	8	
State Prison for 2 years	11	
State Prison for 1 year	2	46
Penitentiary 2 years	1	
Penitentiary 1 year	7	
Penitentiary 6 months	5	
Penitentiary 6 months and fined $200	1	14
House of Refuge		5
Suspended		22
Not guilty		13
Total		101

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A FALSE CHECK.

JESSIE BUCHANAN, a young woman of genteel appearance, called a few days ago upon HENRY RIGGS, a salesman in the employ of Messrs. BRINCK & RUSSELL, No. 313 Canal-street, where she selected two silk dress patterns, valued at $90, and gave the clerk a card bearing the name of F. D. OWEN, who, she said, was a merchant at No. 1,299½ Broadway, and she requested the clerk to send the goods to that address. Agreeably to these directions the porter, ALEXANDER LOCKE, was given the parcel and bill, and on his arrival at the designated number he found a man who represented himself as F. D. OWEN, and asked for the goods. On the parcel being delivered the fellow sat down and filled up a check for the amount on the Bull's Head Bank, signing it FRANKLIN D. OWEN. LOCKE proceeded to the Bank and discovered that the check was worthless. Subsequently the check was deposited by the firm in the Broadway Bank, and it was returned as being of no value. Mr. RUSSELL, a member of the firm, made inquiries about the woman BUCHANAN, and discovered that she resided in a disreputable house in Crosby-street, and that she is not the wife of the said OWENS. She was arrested yesterday morning by Detective DUSENBURY, and held for trial in default of bail. The prisoner made no explanation, except that the man gave her the card and told her to buy the silk and have the goods and bill sent to him. It appears that this man OWENS has frequently victimized down town merchants in a similar manner. He has not been arrested as yet.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A YOUTHFUL HIGHWAYMAN.

Yesterday morning, as Mrs. MARGARET MCCLELLAN, a widow lady, who resides at No. 146 West Fiftteenth-street, was proceeding home, and when within a few doors of her dwelling she was stopped by two boys, one of whom held her while the other seized a purse containing $10 in Treasury notes from her hand, and then both the highwaymen ran away. One of them, named WILLIAM J. LIVINGSTON, was subsequently arrested and conveyed to the Jefferson Market Police-court, where he was committed for examination in default of the required bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

MAYHEM.

A case of mayhem was brought to the attention of the Magistrate yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court. It would appear from the affidavits in the case that MICHAEL COSTELLO and PATRICK KELLY both live in the tenement house No. 39 East Broadway. On Friday night while in the yard together drawing water, they fell to quarreling about the hydrant, when, it is charged, KELLY first felled his opponent to the ground with some instrument which he held in his hand, and then bit off the end of his nose. The mayhemite was immediately arrested. Justice SHANDLEY committed him for trial in default of $500 bail to answer the charge.

Yorkville Court—Before Alderman McGinnis.

PROVIDING FOR THE COLD SEASON.

A respectable looking young man named JOSEPH LEWIS was arraigned yesterday, charged with stealing a coat valued at $45 from the dwelling-house of the owner, Mr. MATTHEW MCKEON, at No. 246 West Sixty-fifth-street. The affidavit alleges that the owner of the property caught the accused in his (MCKEON's) house, with the stolen coat in his possession. LEWIS was committed for examination, in default of $1,000 bail.

LAW REPORTS.

Appeal in Admiralty—Charter Damage to Cargo—Lard in Between Decks.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Nelson.

Oliver Moses et al. vs. *Robert R. Boyd et al.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel in this case was filed upon a charter party to recover a balance of $1,779 27 freight. The charter party bears date 24th July, 1862. The voyage was from this port to Havre, France, of the ship *Robert Cushman*. The vessel sailed about the 17th August, and arrived at Havre 23d September following. The cargo consisted chiefly of wheat, lard and tallow; the wheat in bulk, and also some in bags, was stowed in the hold; a portion of the lard was stowed between decks. The dispute in the case between the parties arises out of damage occasioned to the wheat in the hold by the leaking of the lard between decks, with which the charterers were charged in Havre and paid, and now claim the right to retain the amount out of the freight money, insisting the vessel is responsible for this loss. Some difficulty seems to have existed in the Court below in reaching this question on the pleadings; but, whatever may have been the merits of the difficulty there, it has been remedied by an amendment of the pleadings in this Court, and the question fairly presented. This lard between decks, when delivered at the ship to be taken on board, was badly leaking from the casks, and most of it seemed apparently in an almost liquid state—the weather was excessively hot, so that the hands engaged in the stowage had to be frequently relieved, and some days to lie by in the middle of the day. The stevedore who had charge of the loading refused to take the responsibility of placing the leaking casks between decks, from the danger of damaging the wheat below in the hold, and required the direction of the master, who also objected to taking in the cargo, and made his objections known to the charterers. Whereupon, they gave him, in due form, an agreement before he would assent to the stowage, "to pay any damages that yourself (master) or the ship may be subject to, on the discharge of the cargo at Havre—the said damage arising from the lard being stowed between decks and running on the other cargo either in the between decks or lower hold."

This we regard as a modification of the charter party, and it has been so treated in the amended libel, and removes the technical embarrassment of the case in the Court below.

It is admitted that the damage to the cargo in question arose out of the leakage of the lard casks. Some were entirely empty, and over three hundred partially empty, when discharged at Havre, and the lard had dripped through the seams of the deck to the cargo below, heated and damaged the wheat, and spread over the between decks.

It is claimed on the part of the charterers that the between decks was not well and sufficiently caulked, and that if it had been, notwithstanding the leaky condition of the casks of lard, it would not have worked its way to the lower hold, and hence, the ship should be held responsible for the damage; and we agree, if this aspect of the case can be maintained upon the proofs, the decree should be for charterers, because the guarantee should not be construed as exonerating the ship from being, in all respects, in a seaworthy condition to carry this description of cargo. We have, consequently, looked into the proofs on this point, and though there is some conflict of opinion among the witnesses, we are inclined to think that the weight of it does not sustain the allegation of the respondents. The witnesses who speak of the practice or usage of carrying lard leaking between decks without danger to the cargo below, if the deck is properly caulked, generally qualify the remark as it respects lard in a liquid state in the casks, which, as is apparent from the proofs in this case, was the condition of a considerable portion of it when stowed; and as the weather continued hot throughout nearly the whole of the voyage, this state of the lard must have increased rather than diminished. Indeed, the state of the casks when discharged, and of the between decks, go far to confirm the evidence of the unusual leaking condition when put on board the vessel, which led the stevedore and master to object to it as not fit to be shipped. And the fact that the charterers, instead of insisting upon their right under the charter, chose to modify it as respected the particular article, leaves an implication of its unfitness.

Some question was made upon a clause in the charter party stipulating that the vessel should be consigned to the charterer's friends in Havre, and which was consigned accordingly to the house of J. Barb & Co. This house received the bills of lading and collected the freight, and paid over to the master the amount due, excepting the balance in dispute. They obviously regarded themselves as acting in the interest and for the benefit of the charterers; and we cannot agree that the payment by them of the damages at Havre was a payment as agents of the ship, so as to conclude the owners. They dealt with the freight moneys not only as the friends but as the agents of the charterers, as is apparent from the accounts between the two houses.

We think the Court below erred, and that the decree should be reversed, and a decree entered for the above balance.

For libelant and appelant, Mr. Owen and Mr. Nash; for appelee, Messrs. Benedict, Tracy and Benedict.

Excavating Case.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Alker, P. J., and Hearne and Gross, J. J.

Joseph Coburn vs. *George Brown.*—The plaintiff brought suit against the defendant to recover $500 damages by reason of the defendant's excavating the lots Nos. 455 to 457½ Broadway, in such a manner as to cause the earth of the plaintiff's lot, No. 113 Grand-street, to give away and fall in, and also broke down a vault erected thereon, and destroyed a lot of liquors stored therein. The case was tried before His Honor, Judge Hearne, on the 20th of October last, and at the conclusion of the evidence the defendant's counsel moved for a non-suit, upon the ground of contributing negligence on the part of the plaintiff, which was denied, and judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for the amount claimed. The defendant appealed from this judgment, and the appeal was argued, and after argument the judgment appealed from was affirmed, with costs.

Alex. H. Reavey for respondent; C. S. Spencer for appellant.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 1.

By Judge Jones.

G. Clinton Talmadge et al. *vs.* The Mayor of New-York; motion granted. Charles G. Patterson *vs.* Martin L. Townsend; motion granted, and proceedings stayed for fifteen days. John Schwetje *vs.* William Gernars; motion granted. Charles Deiheimer *vs.* Conrad Gautier; motion granted. Grandison Spratt *vs.* Robert L. Martland et al.; motion granted. Wallace P. Groom et al. *vs.* Geo. E. Brinckerhoff; extra allowance of $250 granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 1.

By Justice Sutherland.

Olif Abell et al *vs.* Moses Samelson; motion denied with $10 costs. Jonas D. Samson et al. *vs.* Judah Samson et al.; report of reference confirmed and order granted. John R. Walker *vs.* Mary Walker; judgment of divorce granted. Wm. H. Robinson et al. *vs.* Henry Babcock; motion to continue injunction denied and temporary injunction vacated, with $10 costs to abide the event of the action. Sarah St. John *vs.* Newton H. St. John et al.; reference ordered to ascertain the facts, &c. In the matter of the application on behalf of Sarah L. Westerfield et al.; motion granted. John Kane *vs.* Gideon L. Walker; motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide the event of the action. John H. Froeligh *vs.* The Norwich and New-York Transportation Company; motion granted. In the matter of Wm. H. McIlvien *vs.* The Comptroller of the State, &c.; motion granted. Manuel Lopez *vs.* Dolores Marial de Lopez; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. The People, &c., Joseph P. Clancey *vs.* The Metropolitan Board of Health; motion denied without costs. R. Lefferts *vs.* James C. Brevoort; report of Referee confirmed and judgment ordered. The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company *vs.* The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company and others; order settled. Oscar F. Compton *vs.* Henry Bardenet et al.; motion denied with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action upon the plaintiffs giving a written stipulation to admit certain matters on the trial as stated in the affidavits. In the matter of John Riley, Receiver, &c.; motion granted. A. C. M. Pennington et al. *vs.* George M. Chapman; motion for leave to renew motion denied without costs. H. H. Morange *vs.* John T. Lord et al.; motion denied with $10 costs to the plaintiff, to abide the event of the action. In the matter of the Committee of George Harrison; report confirmed and order granted.

By Justice Barnard.

Jeremiah Beale et al. *vs.* L. B. Brasher; motion to vacate order of arrest denied. Wm. R. Griffiths *vs.* Thomas A. Scott et al.; injunction dissolved with $10 costs.

Surrogate's Court.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Ogden M. Rogers, Charles Canda, Ole Peterson, Jane E. Watson, Robert McNair, Frank G. Q. Umsted, Mary A. Sportsman, Bennett Chrestman, Hannahetta Messerve, Barbara Rohrbacker, Charles A. Heckscher, Abraham D. Clement, Ernest Richter, M. Nicholls.

Letters of administration on the estates of the following deceased persons have been granted: Carston Kopman, Chas. O'Brien, Oscar Teed, Honora Hays, Catharine Moore, Elizabeth Steinle, Abraham Volkee, Susan Carey, William H. Dolson, Rachel Kieley, Michael O'Brien, Marco A. Rogers, Ossian E. Wendell, Elijah Fisher, John Hughes, Henry Erfort, Samuel Morgentham, Jacob Hilderbrand, Philip Sanger.

Letters of guardianship have been granted to the following persons:

Andreas Miller, guardian of Sophia O. J. Krecke.

Henry Strachte, guardian of Catharine Steunte.

Alice Scott, guardian of John Walter Scott.

John Sperling, guardian of Henry Stephenson.

Wm. J. Bollaker, guardian of George Erfont.

Nathan Helman, guardian of Henry, Daniel and Zelina Maganthan.

Christian Sanger, guardian of Philip and Tata Sanger.

SURROGATE'S CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER.

The Surrogate will call the calendar of contested issues of fact on Wednesday, Dec. 5:

No. 1, will of Patrick M. Langton; 2, will of Peter Russell; 3, will of Thomas B. Stillman; 4, will of Margaret Hopper; 5, will of Alexander Duncan; 6, will of Catharine McCaffrey; 7, will of Edward B. Christy; 8, will of Milton Finkle; 9, will of Henry Hyman; 10, administration Solomon Harr; 11, administration William Benden; 12, guardianship of Gustavus, Emanuel and Eliza Cropper; 13, will of Jacob Abrahams.

W. W. SMITH,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 2, 1866.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Cable brings dates to yesterday afternoon. The most interesting item is the statement that the now famous "long dispatch" sent by Secretary SEWARD to our minister at Paris, was read to the Emperor in person; that it is supposed to have contained a firm demand that NAPOLEON should faithfully carry out his promise to withdraw his troops from Mexico. It is added that the Emperor made no reply.

The British Government has sent a gunboat with arms and ammunition to Ireland. There was a rumor that STEPHENS was secreted in Paris.

Queen VICTORIA was at Wolverhampton yesterday, where she took part in the unveiling of a statue of Prince ALBERT.

The American Iron-clad squadron was in harbor at Lisbon yesterday, but it was expected that the vessels would soon sail for some unknown destination.

GENERAL NEWS.

D. J. LINK, of Duquesne borough, Penn., has been arraigned for perjury under the following circumstances: ABSALOM LINK, a son of the accused, was wounded at the battle of Gettysburgh, from the effects of which he died. After his death his father made application for the money coming to deceased from the Government, and made an affidavit to the effect that deceased, at the time of his death, was unmarried. On this affidavit the claim was allowed, and the accused received from the Government, $157 63. Some time after this claim had been paid a claim was filed by the widow of the deceased, which was the first intimation that the Government had of his marriage.

A new line of communication between Philadelphia and Virginia has been recently opened, called the Annamessic or Crisfield route, taking its name from a small settlement on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay. Crisfield is about 166 miles from Philadelphia, in Somerset County, Md., and the recent completion of the Delaware Railroad to that point and the establishment of a fine line of first-class steamers has opened a direct communication with Norfolk. The trip from Philadelphia to Norfolk may be made in about fifteen hours, a gain of eight or ten hours over the old route.

The house, shed and barn of JOHN HALEY, in Auburn, Me., two and a half miles from the village, were destroyed by fire early on Tuesday morning, with their entire contents, including five head of cattle, ten or twelve tons of hay, farming and shoemakers' tools, &c. Mrs. HALEY was severely, though not fatally burned. SAMUEL W. DEXTER, a neighbor, in attempting to save some household effects, was crushed under falling timbers and burned to death. He served in the war with credit. The blow is a severe one to his parents, who lost one son in the war in the most painful manner—in the charnel-house of Andersonville.

An important case was decided on Wednesday in the Circuit Court, at Annapolis, between Judge SPENCE, of the Eastern Shore, and the Comptroller of the State of Maryland. The Legislature, last Winter, ousted Judge FRANKLIN from the Judgeship, notwithstanding he was returned as elected and held the commission of the Governor, and declared Judge SPENCE to be duly elected. This suit was brought by the latter to recover the salary during the time the office was held by Judge FRANKLIN, and the Court, Judge JOHN THOMSON MASON, (special Judge,) decided that he was entitled to it.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the name of the post in Kansas heretofore known as Fort Ellsworth will be changed to Fort Harker, in commemoration of the name and services of the late Gen. HARKER, United States Volunteers, who was killed in battle at the assault on Kenesaw. The post being established at Camp Fletcher will be designated Fort Hays, in commemoration of the name and services of the late Gen. ALEXANDER HAYS, United States Volunteers, who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness.

From the census returns of Illinois for the year 1865, it appears that the aggregate population of the State is 2,141,510; that of this number 1,003,111 are white males, 1,031,059 white females; 9,112 male negroes, and 48,228 female negroes. The number of militia in the State, between the ages of 18 and 45, is 362,447. The Counties of Gallatin, Mason and Monroe failed to take the enumeration, and the figures fixed for those counties are taken from the United States census of 1860.

The Albany *Argus* says a survey ordered by the State of New-York with reference to a ship canal from the Hudson River to Lake Champlain, has shown the project to be entirely practicable. It will open up a communication for a large class of vessels between the Hudson River, Lake Champlain, the River St. Lawrence and the great lakes.

On Monday morning last a terrible murder was committed at Mogadore Village, Portage County, Ohio. About 10 o'clock a young man entered the house of WILLIAM A. MUSSON, when no one but Mrs. MUSSON and a lad scarce six years were its occupants, and with a navy revolver, coolly and deliberately shot down and murdered the wife and mother, making two false shots, the third doing its fatal mischief.

On the 17th of last month, the people of the northern portion of Red Hook erected a soldiers' monument to commemorate the names of the fallen braves from their section of the town. On it are inscribed the names of forty-five soldiers who fell in the defence of their country. The monument is of fine Italian marble, and was purchased at an expense of over $800.

An Association has been formed in Cleveland, having for its object the erection of an Opera House in that city. The capital stock is $200,000, in shares of $500 each. The contemplated site of the proposed building is on the public square. It will have capacity for seating two thousand persons.

There is talk of building a fine monument at Portland, in memory of the great fire in that city in July, and the only remaining column of the old Exchange building, which has come unscathed from two severe fires, is suggested as a fitting shaft for the structure.

Thanksgiving Day seems to have been generally observed in all the cities and towns throughout the West. At New-Orleans it was scarcely observed at all, only the Government offices being closed and services held in a few of the churches.

The Central Pacific Railroad is complete to Cisco, ninety-three miles east from Sacramento, and twelve and a half miles from the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and 5,911 feet above the level of the sea.

Chief-Justice RAY has given the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Montgomery County, Ind., defalcation case, that the State is liable for money deposited with county treasurers.

LOCAL NEWS.

During the November term in the Court of General Sessions, sentences were passed as follows: one sentenced to death; two to State Prison for ten years, nine for five years, five for four years, two for three years and six months, seven for three years, eight for two years and six months, eleven for two years, and two for one year; one to the Penitentiary for two years, seven for one year, five for six months, one for six months and fined in $200; five to the House of Refuge, twenty-two sentences suspended, and thirteen not guilty, or cases abandoned for want of proper testimony, being a total of one hundred and one cases disposed of during the term.

The investigation into the charges against Comptroller BRENNAN were resumed yesterday. Several officials were examined and a large mass of testimony was taken. Further proceedings will be [illegible]

[illegible] of the Nassau Bank, was robbed of $2,000 while in the Post-office lobby yesterday afternoon, by a "mob" of pickpockets. The messenger succeeded in arresting one of the thieves, named DANIEL OGLE, who was committed for examination by Justice DOWLING.

The President and Congress.

In a day or two we shall know the temper and spirit that are to regulate the relations between Congress and the President during the coming session. The President, through his Message, will have the first word to say, and then, for three months, Congress will give forth its utterances.

We anxiously hope—and we are sure that in this we express the profound feeling of the country—that we shall have no renewal of the disgraceful bickerings of last session. We earnestly trust that both the Departments of the Government whose coöperation are so essential to the harmonious working of our institutions, will bring to their labors such qualities of temper and such characteristics of statesmanship as are needed for the worthy solution of those great political questions which have thus far baffled all our powers. We do not know of any nation which has at any crisis required higher genius and unity of purpose on the part of its rulers. *Italy*, in these days of her new birth, has vastly important problems to solve, and the wise measures of the King's Ministers and the National Parliament, bid fair to justify the elevated hopes of the Italian people. *Prussian Germany*, as newly constituted, and while undergoing the process of consolidation, requires the application of those higher principles and laws of government which her future career is likely to realize in practice. But neither in Italy nor Prussia, after the war which has established for them new conditions and terms of existence, are there public questions demanding such high powers of statesmanship as in the United States. Many of our politicians, we know, see nothing further required but petty political management, and look on the whole thing as a party or partisan contest. The great argument which shall justify before the world our free Constitution and republican system is lost sight of, and the factious squabbles of the hour take the place of those high debates in which the gods might worthily be participants. It is this paltry and miserable view of the national situation, in such an epoch of the nation's history, that gives thoughtful men most apprehension for our free political institutions in the future.

If the President's Message be of such a character as we have reason to hope it will be —if, rising above all animosity and passion, all sectarianism and selfishness, laying aside the bitter memories of the past, and looking solemnly at the present and future—Mr. JOHNSON shall develop a policy at once just, magnanimous and practical, we may hope for the best results during a session which is opened by such a Message. We do not believe it is the purpose of a majority in Congress to keep up a warfare upon the President, to refuse to consider fairly his plans, or to refuse to coöperate with him in attempting an adjustment of the disjointed relations of the different sections of the country. We are sure it is not the purpose of the President to remain at loggerheads with Congress, for without Congressional coöperation he is worse than powerless in the whole business of government and administration. We do not think it essential that either party shall succumb in all respects to the wishes, opinions or plans of the other; but we are quite sure that after considering the differences and similarities in the position of each, it would be anything but difficult to find a common ground on which both might meet. It must be the desire of all good men that such ground be found, and the country speedily rescued from its anomalous and perilous position.

Criminal Trials in the Federal Courts.

We published yesterday morning a legal decision which, though brief, involved a point of very great interest and importance. It was the decision of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of this State, quashing indictments which had been found against several parties for larceny at the Navy-yard in Brooklyn. The offence was alleged to have been committed in 1863, before the passage of the law creating the Eastern District, and the Circuit Court held, Judge NELSON writing the opinion, that to try them in that District would be a violation of the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or District wherein the crime shall have been committed, *which District shall have been previously ascertained by law*," inasmuch as the District must have been "ascertained by law" before the commission of the offence, and the Eastern District was established since the offence charged in the indictments.

One cannot help wondering at first how it should come to pass, that a statute of this kind should have been passed without some reference to this provision of the Constitution, and feeling that it is a striking proof of how strangely unfamiliar our law-makers are with that Constitution, which was established to limit and guide them in all their labors. But this wonderment is ten-fold increased, when we find that this is by no means the only instance of the kind. There is hardly a district in the United States, whose limits have not at some time or other been changed by statute. It would seem that every change of this kind must, under the law of the case just now decided, have practically prevented the trial of every offender who committed crime against the laws of the United States before the change of the district. And yet, strange to say, there is not, as far as we have seen, one of these statutes which alludes to any such result, or makes any provision for avoiding it. Some of them do, indeed, provide for the hearing, before the new Courts, of cases which were then pending before the old; but for offences previously committed, but not yet brought before the Courts, there is no provision whatever.

It is still more extraordinary that the point seems never to have been brought before the Courts till now. There must have been hundreds of cases which involved it, just as clearly as these cases did, and yet the only case which ever seems to have come anywhere near it is the case of DAWSON, (13 How., 467) referred to in Judge NELSON's opinion. In that case the offence had been committed not within a State but a Territory, and the Supreme Court sustained the indictment under the power of Congress to declare where offences in the Territories shall be tried, which was the only point decided, although this amendment of the Constitution is referred to, and the decision which the Circuit Court has now announced, was pretty plainly shadowed forth.

This decision may have effects which will extend very far. There may have been cases tried in the Eastern District similar to this in which the point was not raised. If persons so situated were convicted, they may be yet undergoing sentences imposed upon them by a Court which had no jurisdiction to try them. There may be similar cases in the Southern District, and we are not able to see why they should not stand in the same position. The district is the Southern District, as it was before, in name, but three counties have been cut off from it, and the objection that it had not been previously ascertained by law would be the same. The reason of the adoption of the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution was to secure to the accused the benefit of that old common law rule, by which he was entitled to be tried by a "jury of the vicinage"—a rule which could be evaded by cutting off part of a district, as well as by adding a part.

It is not cases in our State alone, however, that may be affected by the rule of law laid down in this decision. It may affect even the great State trial of JEFF. DAVIS, if that ever comes off. The State of Virginia, as it existed before the rebellion, was divided into two districts. When the new State of West Virginia was formed, no attention whatever was paid, in the act of Congress admitting the State, to the judicial system at all, and the State of West Virginia remained from April 20, 1863, when she was admitted into the Union, down to June, 1864, a part of the old Western District of Virginia, as far as the judicial system of the United States was concerned. On the 11th of June, 1864, however, Congress passed an act to remedy this state of things, which provided "that the jurisdiction of the Western District of Virginia shall hereafter be coextensive with and confined to the limits of the State of West Virginia, and the jurisdiction of the Eastern District of Virginia shall hereafter be coextensive with the limits and include the whole of the State of Virginia."

Now an examination of the previous acts in reference to the District of Virginia, will show that by this act of June 11, 1864, three counties which had till then been embraced in the Western Judicial District, were cut off from it and added to the Eastern District. And the statute of June 11, 1864, has not a word in it relating to indictments then pending in the Courts, or afterward found for offences previously committed.

The result of this decision then, when applied to that state of facts, is that no man can be lawfully tried in Virginia or West Virginia, before the Courts of the United States, for any offence committed before the 11th day of June, 1864. For all offences committed there before that time against the United States, the careless legislation of Congress has already given a complete amnesty. Now it is true that the indictment now pending in the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, against JEFF. DAVIS, does charge that he committed the offence on the 15th of June, 1864, just four days after the passage of that act, so that the change in the District will not quash that indictment. But it has been intimated that this indictment is not what it should be, if he is to be tried, and that a new one might have to be found more carefully prepared. In that case, as will be easily seen, care would have to be taken to lay the offence as having occurred late enough, so that a mere technical objection shall not be able to quash the indictment entirely.

It is plain to be seen that Congress must be more careful hereafter in making any changes which may become necessary in our Judicial Districts. They must not be so made as to condone all offences committed within the limits of the district changed. It is not easy to see, however, what provision should be put into the law to prevent such results. Possibly it may be done by providing, that for all offences committed before the change shall go into effect, the former Districts shall be considered to be still in existence. But this would be an awkward, though possibly necessary, arrangement. If the question ever comes before Congress, it must receive careful consideration.

The Meteor and the Alabama.

The opinion of Judge BETTS in the case of the steamship *Meteor*, the main points of which we published a day or two since, comes at a very apt time in reference to the pressing of the *Alabama* claims, which, if a recent dispatch through the cable is correct, the English Government are at last disposed to pay. The principles of neutrality are so clearly laid down in that opinion, and their application to the furnishing of vessels for a belligerent so clearly made, that the opinion, and the condemnation of the vessel for the grounds stated in it, ought to be felt as a strong argument in support of the view of the law which our Government has urged as applicable to the case of the *Alabama*.

The cases of the two vessels furnish many points of similarity. Neither of them were armed when they were ready to go to sea, but both of them were built as vessels of war, and needed only to have an armament put on board. Neither of them were to be delivered to the agents of the belligerent within the neutral territory, but both of them were to be delivered either at sea or in some other neutral port, without even entering any port of the belligerent to whom they were to be delivered. "The *Meteor*," as Judge BETTS says, "needed only to reach a point beyond the jurisdiction of the United States and there have her armament and ammunition put on board of her to become an armed cruiser of the Chilian Government against the Government of Spain"—and that was all the *Alabama* needed, at the time when our representatives in England were spurring up the tardy officials of the English Government to take proceedings against her, to make her a rebel cruiser against us. "But," says Judge BETTS, "to permit a transaction of the kind to be consummated would, in the language of Chief-Justice MARSHALL, be a 'fraudulent neutrality.'" This, however, is what those tardy British officials did permit to be consummated in the case of the *Alabama*. Was not that too a case of "fraudulent neutrality?"

It is no doubt true that our Courts approach the discussion of such questions just now with a keen sense of the evil of such transactions. It would not be possible that they should not, in a measure, partake of the feelings of all our people, who are yet smarting under wounds which resulted from just such "fraudulent neutrality," and of course a discussion of the law of neutrality among a people and by judges thus situated cannot be expected to carry as much weight as if it came from a quarter which was less directly interested. But it must be borne in mind that, if we have felt the evils resulting from the undefined principles and loose practice which allowed the *Alabama* to sail on her predatory career, the English people have also seen them. They have seen what a blow our commerce received in that case, and they cannot help placing themselves in a similar case and thinking what would be the result to their commerce.

The possibility of a Fenian outbreak has opened the eyes of even the blindest among them, till even the London *Herald* says:

> * * * * "If the Irish fanatics in North America could only agree instead of quarreling so absurdly—if they could only put their heads and their money together for a week—we might have Fenian *Alabamas* everywhere which would make hay and straw of British commerce on the ocean. The precedent we have allowed is, that a pretended Government, having no ports of its own from which to commission its ships of war, may fit them out on the high seas without let or hindrance. The establishment of such a doctrine would amount to a renunciation of our maritime advantages in case of a war with any nation in the Western World."

If our sense of what is required by an honorable neutrality has been sharpened by the recollection of what has happened, theirs seems to have been also made more keen by the anticipation of what may happen; and anticipation is sometimes fully as efficacious in promoting right action as recollection.

We should not be at all surprised, therefore, if the views of neutrality law which are embodied in this opinion should be accepted with a good deal of favor in England as well as in this country. It may very well be that both countries will determine upon settling the law in accordance with this view, which might enable a neutral to send an armed vessel, or a vessel fitted to be armed, to the port of a belligerent for sale and delivery there, but would not allow her to be built by agreement with the belligerent or sold to him in the neutral country. Even more stringent views than this may be adopted. But if either this or the more stringent rule be accepted as the rule for the two nations, the settlement of the *Alabama* claims can hardly fail to follow. If the decision in the *Meteor* case shall have assisted in the securing of that result, the seizure will have proved an advantage to the Government, whatever may be the result of the appeal in her case to the higher Courts.

PRACTICAL JOKING ON THE STREETS.—New-York is, *par excellence*, the city of huge jokes, and Sundays and holidays are the opportunities of the jokers. The latest developments of the spirit of pure fun in our midst consist of secret raids upon the streets which are torn up and tracks which are put down. The comical geniuses who do these things do them *con amore*. Just as the comical geniuses of other days used to smash lamps and upset watch-boxes in the night or during church time, so their prototypes disport themselves when the sun goes down or when the entire business world is at its devotions. The best of it is that there is a spirit of good nature that runs through the whole performance, The police interfere smilingly; the jolly street smashers move further off, and begin again. The police blandly invite them to share the hospitalities of the precinct mansion, and they as blandly accept the invitation. The next day the hospitality is duly acknowledged by a formal call upon the gentlemanly host, and then, with mutual assurances of distinguished consideration, the callers go home to breakfast, and the host resumes his reading of the TIMES. There is a cheerful gayety about all this which is refreshing in this sordid age. It is charming too know that while the world is becoming all to utilitarian for comfort there are left a few who have courage to remember and revive the sports and pastimes of other days.

THE "HAPPY DISPATCH."—We are glad we have been able to allay the excitement in the French mind concerning the mission of Gen. SHERMAN to Mexico. When we stated at the time of SHERMAN's departure that his mission was not intended as a menace to France in any way whatever, we were confident that time would justify our remarks. We did not expect, however, that it would in any measure *postpone* the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops; and we should imagine by our recent French advices and by orders which have been transmitted from Paris to Marshal BAZAINE, that it has already acted in an entirely *opposite* direction. The Imperial troops, it seems, are not now to wait upon the order of their going, but will go at once. This is fortunate for all parties concerned—fortunate for them, fortunate for the Mexicans, and not unfortunate for us. It will be a happy day for the French people—and they will soon enjoy it—when they will welcome back their veterans from Vera Cruz. After that, there will be no necessity whatever of their entertaining any apprehension of difficulty with the United States.

THE STORAGE OF PETROLEUM.—The disastrous fire of Friday night conveys another lessonup on the folly of suffering large accumulations of petroleum, or other highly-inflammable materials, within the limits of the City. It is difficult to estimate the consequences which fires upon premises where such accumulations are may involve. In the case alluded to the shipping and warehouses in the vicinity were very seriously endangered, and were saved by mere chance. And yet there are laws upon the subject. The Corporation ordinance prescribes the sort of building "of fireproof material" wherein not only oil, but hay and other combustibles, may be placed. The ordinance is disregarded, of course—private interests are generally more favored than the public safety. But there should be some limit in the matter, if only for the sake of poor creatures whose little stock of furniture is packed with them in crowded dens, often close to the most perilous spots in the City. Perhaps the Insurance Companies also may think the subject worthy attention.

THE DANGERS OF KEROSENE.—Readers of the local news in the journals must be astonished at the extraordinary number of accidents that are constantly occurring in the domestic use of kerosene. We are confident that not less than a hundred cases—a considerable proportion of them fatal—have been reported in this city and suburbs within the last hundred days; and we are not certain that the record has been an unusual one. We do not at all doubt that these accidents generally result from carelessness on the part of those handling the article, but we should think that an article which is intended for such common use ought to be so made as to allow of reasonable safety even under considerable carelessness. The possibilities of science cannot have been exhausted in the discovery of those safe and excellent illuminators, train oil and coal gas. It is not convenient or possible for all people to use either of these, under all circumstances. We suppose that in the matter of kerosene, all we can do is to warn those who *will* use it in their households, and to urge them to be very cautious as to *how* they handle it, and *when* they handle it, and *where*.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES BY CABLE.—It was very inconsiderate that anybody should have been startled or afraid when it was found out the other day that the State Department had sent a long dispatch by cable to our Minister at Paris. It was thought that such an act must portend something dreadful. There are no grounds for such foolish apprehensions. We imagine that with the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph all diplomatic dispatches of importance between Europe and America will henceforth be transmitted through it. It will be a cheap way of communicating compared with other means often adopted by our own and other Governments.

THE NOVEMBER CUSTOMS REVENUE.—The customs revenue of the Government at this port in November—which was, by all odds, the dullest business month of the year—amounted to over eight million dollars, and at all the ports of the country, the receipts, in this form, must have been close on eleven million dollars. The United States Sub-Treasury, in this City, disbursed coin-interest, during the month, to the amount of nearly fifteen million dollars.

Labor in City and Country.

A City missionary has written lately to the daily journals a letter designed to discourage emigration of laborers from the country to this City. Probably few of our readers are aware how strong a current of population always flows into a large city every Autumn from the rural districts. In London, it is estimated that the annual increase is several hundred thousands of persons emigrating to the city at the approach of Winter. In New-York there are large classes of poor who habitually spend the Summer in the country, and with as much regularity as do the denizens of Fifth-avenue. Some frequent watering-places with their more fashionable superiors; others visit the interior towns and villages; others travel over the West. Among these are the regular "tramps," who wander along the country roads, doing odd jobs of work and stealing or begging; the newsboys, who sell their papers and books over the country; the organ-grinders, who are thorough nomads, the peddlers, and all the army of men and women who, for the objects of vice and plunder, or the picking up of a little money by work, hang about the watering-places and sea-side resorts. As the cold weather sets in, these may be seen streaming in by all the avenues of approach to the large cities. With them come, too, the country laborers who have finished their Summer jobs, and that notable class, the domestic servants, who dread the country in Winter as much as the most fastidious cockney, and with the first frost are found everywhere leaving their mistresses in the lurch, to hunt for new help as they can. There seems almost a superstition among the laboring class (of foreigners) near cities, that the only place to meet cold and slack work and provide for a large family, is in the great towns. And there is some reason in this. The charities of a City like New-York in the Winter are immense. Hundreds of tons of coal and hundreds of thousands of garments, and great sums of money are annually distributed among the poor of the City. Then the poor, even if shivering and half-starving, are more contented, if they are amid a crowd. Misery has something of its pangs removed, if it is in company. All this swells our throng of poor and idle people in the Winter. Then our own laboring class who are destitue cling to the City. Many a widow with large family, left destitute on the world, will prefer the danger of starvation amid the sights and companionship of a town, to plenty assured in a solitary country district. Our laboring men, quarriers, porters, and even mechanics, as well as clerks and young mercantile men, persist in hanging about the cities, going from office to office, begging for work, hunting up advertisements and even depending on charity, rather than strike out boldly for themselves in the rural districts. Even in harvest-time, while the farmers are paying from $1 50 to $2 a day, with food, for a common laboring man, there are able men enough and to spare here, seeking in vain for employment.

Perplexing as these evils are, disconnected as in this case seems the demand and supply of labor, we are persuaded that there are suitable remedies, if our people would only apply them.

In the first place, in regard to the influx of rural poor, there should be in the disposition of our City charities as strict an exclusion as possible of these roving beggars. Next, there can be a far more efficient connection formed between the demands of the country and the supply of labor in the City. This has been clearly demonstrated in that most useful and valuable organization, the Castle Garden Emigrant office, which every year supplies thousands of farmers and employers throughout the country with newly-arrived laborers. Before the existence of this agency, the immigrants were absorbed into the City, and filled up our dens of poverty and vice, finding no work, and soon plundered by designing men. Now these useful men and women are in the main, scattered over the country. A similar agency, under some responsible commission—say that of "Charities and Correction"—with a well-known office, might speedily form a trustworthy link between the great demand of the West for cheap labor and the vast supply in this City, thus reaching a numerous class which the Castle Garden Agency does not appropriately touch. No greater and more useful charity could be devised, and we know no commission with better ability to manage it than the one above specified. In many cases the Commission could well afford to pay an industrious family's fares to the West, rather than be charged with its support here.

On another scale, with children, the Children's Aid Society has demonstrated the possibility of removing great numbers of destitute boys and girls, and connecting the demand for this species of labor and the supply in New-York, to the great benefit of this City and the elevation of the class itself. If this association are transporting 1,200 to 1,500 children a year to the rural districts, why could not the Commissioners of Charity send out as many thousands of honest, industrious, but destitute men and women?

The benefit to the country would be as great as to us, for the need of the West is labor, and with this afforded cheaply, she can grow rich. Of course care would have to be taken here that no lazy paupers or criminals or good-for-nothings were transported, but only efficient laborers, who had no work. Such men would be a rich acquisition to the rural districts.

Sixteenth Ward Aldermanic Nomination.

DON ALONZO CUSHMAN has been put in nomination in the Sixteenth Ward. The electors of this Ward have a rare chance to secure an excellent representative in the City Councils. Mr. CUSHMAN's established character as a merchant and citizen give assurance of the faithful performance of his duties. He is one of the oldest residents of the Ward, is deeply interested in all that constitutes its prosperity and the welfare of the City. We believe that he will receive the support of all who really desire a reform in the administration of the affairs of the City.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The Revision of the Tariff—Action of Mr. David A. Wells under the Direction of the Treasury Department.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A very pretty controversy seems to have arisen between the *Evening Post* and the *Tribune* in regard to the revision of the Tariff now being prosecuted by Mr. DAVID A. WELLS under an order from the Secretary of the Treasury.

The *Evening Post* of Nov. 20 asserts that

> "Mr. WELLS is now engaged, by command of the Secretary of the Treasury, in preparing a comprehensive scheme for the *rigid equalization of our internal and external taxes*, and a simplification of the internal revenue system. This will be submitted to Congress, which will be called upon by the country to adopt such legislation as will give us a tariff *not for protection but for revenue*."

Where the editors of the *Post* get the authority for the statement that Mr. WELLS is preparing a scheme for the rigid equalization of the internal and external taxes, the writer cannot conceive. There is certainly nothing to warrant such a statement in the letter of instructions issued by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 10th of September, as will presently appear.

The *Tribune* seems to infer that the *Post* has some direct information upon this matter, and alleges that there is "no doubt that the bill which Mr. WELLS is preparing is one that is acceptable to the *Post*, as a measure that will give us a tariff, not for protection, but for revenue," and adds: "This is indeed unwelcome intelligence."

As Mr. WELLS has heretofore done a vast amount of good work in connection with revenue matters, and has not found it expedient to consult with the editors of either of these papers as to what he ought to do, nor to inform them of what he had done before he presented his reports to Congress, we do not believe that he has now committed such an indiscretion, and we imagine that both the *Post* and the *Tribune* will be disappointed when his report appears, both papers being the representatives of extreme views. They certainly will be if Mr. WELLS follows the very clear views of the Secretary of the Treasury, contained in his letter of instructions.

To understand the exact point which we believe must be aimed at, we must glance at the present state of the tariff. The duties are now collected under eight different Acts of Congress, passed at different dates to meet the exigencies of the increased rates of internal taxation; the bill which passed the House of Representatives at the last session, would, if it had become a law, have made the ninth bill. What has proved to be the result? As might have been expected, it is extremely difficult to ascertain what the duties are; importers cannot give orders for goods with any assurance that they will be admitted at the rate honestly believed by them to be the true one; the duties assessed in one port differ from those in another; and the rates upon different styles or varieties of goods of the same class vary in a very great degree.

Let any one examine the bill which passed the House at the last session and was tabled by the Senate, and they will see that it would confound the confusion already existing, and they will also see that, while attempting to protect manufacturers from the ill-adjustment of duties to taxes by the imposition of additional duties, it also introduced an almost entirely new system, viz.: the imposition of almost, if not quite, prohibitory duties on wool, coal, jute, and other raw materials, mainly the products of semi-barbarous countries, and which no civilized nation in the world attempts to exclude, because the nations which produce them are willing to sell them cheap in exchange for their own finished productions.

Upon this existing state of the facts, what says the Secretary of the Treasury? We quote his own words from his letter of Sept. 10. The italics are our own:

> 1. You are therefore hereby instructed to give the subject of the revision of the tariff especial attention, and to report a bill which, if approved by Congress, will be a substitute for all acts imposing customs duties, and will render the administration of this branch of the revenue system more simple, economical and effective.

We suppose neither the *Post* nor *Tribune* will question the wisdom of such action.

Bearing in mind that the duties collected under the existing tariff, the average rate of which we believe to be over 40 per cent., amounted to more than $170,000,000 in the last fiscal year, let us critically examine the language of the Secretary:

> "In the discharge of this duty you will consider the necessity of providing for a large, certain and permanent revenue, *keeping in view the fact that the existing tariff has proved most effective in this direction*."

Can anything be more clear than this? Is not the only inference this—that the general provisions and average rates of duty imposed by the existing tariff have proved it to be in fact a measure or series of measures well devised to give that which the Secretary requires, viz., a large revenue? Does not the Secretary virtually say to Mr. WELLS: You will neither comply with the demands of the extreme protectionists for higher duties, nor of the free-traders for abatement; we cannot now stop to consider theories; the present tariff is a fact, the revenue is a fact, and any general raising or lowering of rates would be an experiment. We must have revenue, and when we have paid our debts then we can consider theories.

But there are inequalities and badly arranged schedules, and how does the Secretary meet their requirements? As follows:

> "*You will, therefore, endeavor, first, to secure for the Government a revenue commensurate with its necessities*, (let it be borne in mind that he has already indicated the existing tariff as having proved 'most effective in this direction,') and, secondly, to propose such modification of the tariff laws now in force as will better adjust and equalize the duties upon foreign imports, with the internal taxes upon home productions."

Can the *Evening Post* seriously undertake to say that this clause, in its connection with the special instructions which preceded it to adhere to the main provisions of the existing tariff, means "a rigid equalization of our internal and external taxes" which would be nothing more nor less than absolute free trade. Such an interpretation seems to us utterly absurd, and one which no man not blinded by partizan prejudice would undertake to give.

The real meaning becomes obvious on the slightest consideration of the case. It is perfectly well known that in some cases, from the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty, and in others from the accidental duplication of taxes, the duties on raw material and the taxes on the finished commodity made therefrom in this country amount to more than the duty on the finished commodity imported from abroad, and they often happen upon some exceptional article where the tariff on the general class to which it belongs is perfectly satisfactory. It is therefore obvious that the tariff upon such articles should be *equalized* with the general rate to which it belongs, and adjusted to the internal taxes.

In many cases this ill-adjustment happens to fall upon articles made from iron or steel, upon which the internal taxes are many times repeated. Therefore, says the Secretary:

> "If this last result (that is, the equalization and adjustment of duties to taxes,) can be obtained without detriment to the revenue, by reducing taxation upon raw materials and the machinery of home production, rather than by increasing the rates of imports, it would, in my opinion, by decreasing the cost of production and increasing the producing power of wages, greatly promote the interests of the whole country."

Can anything be more clear, or show more practical common sense? Can any one doubt that it is for the interest of the whole country to abate all the internal taxes on metals and metal work, the tools and machinery of production and transportation, rather to submit to the somewhat rapacious demands of Pennsylvania, and by the imposition of heavier duties on iron and coal, make every railroad, every spindle, every shovel, hoe and ax cost more, even if it be but for the time being. We need NOW, *at this moment*, every mile of railroad and every tool of production that can be purchased and put into use from the annual savings of the people, and the dearer you make tools the less the product and the less the annual saving, and thus you burn your candle at both ends.

We trust that Mr. WELLS will have the nerve to disregard the claims of both prohibitionists and free traders, and will equalize and adjust his bill precisely in accordance with his instructions and upon the basis of existing laws. Such work will be supported by the common sense of the country which regulates the action of Congress and will secure the enactment of such a measure. Such work will receive the hearty support of all men who, like the writer, while free traders in theory, recognize the practical need of the present time.

FINANCE.

The Charter Election—The Republican Candidate for Comptroller.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is apparent that considerable apathy prevails with regard to the election of Tuesday. By many it is supposed that through the agency of a Board of Public Works or otherwise, the Legislature will provide for us a good local government, without action by our citizens at large. This supposition is unsound. The coöperation of the people of the metropolis at the polls, is requisite to any effectual and lasting reform.

As the TIMES argued last year, it is beyond question that our Union friends at Albany can achieve for the City much more with than without the aid and counsel of one of our own number in official position at the head of public affairs here.

These general considerations should draw to the Union candidate for Comptroller a cordial support, if the candidate himself be competent and worthy. From many and reliable sources we learn that RICHARD KELLY is eminently well qualified for the direction of our City's finances. As a founder and director of several moneyed institutions, in some of which he is an officer and of one the President, his character for integrity, ability and energy have been subjected to the most satisfactory of all tests. The active head of an established bank, as Judge KELLY is, would be likely to obtain the kind of knowledge and experience required in the office of Comptroller.

The leading friends of RICHARD KELLY are not men to persist in a misplaced confidence, and we do not hesitate to unite with them in commending him to our citizens at large as peculiarly qualified for the responsibilities of the position for which he has been nominated by both organizations of the Union Party.

For other Charter officers, we notice the renomination of several men distinguished for opposition to measures of bad or doubtful tendency. Their popularity, with the personal strength of Judge KELLY himself, ought to draw out a good Republican vote. As two strong Democrats are in the field for Comptroller, an opportunity is presented to elect our own nominee, and thus to restore that important office to such management as rendered the official term of the late ROBERT T. HAWS so useful to the City, and so honorable both to his party and to him.

CITIZEN.

The Price of Real Estate on the Island.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read an article in your valued journal of this day, (Friday,) on the subject of vacant lots in and about the City, stating, among other things, that lot-owners are asking exorbitant prices for their lots on this Island, and that the consequence of such high prices is to drive people from the City, as residents. Allow me to say that I think the writer is in error in his statement of facts. Many locations can now be pointed out on our Island where lots may be purchased for the prices asked for them five years ago, and many of them below Seventy-second-street, as well as above; and I venture to say that the favorite locations have not risen over seven per cent. in that time.

During the war, and for two years prior thereto, real estate was dull—especially lots—and if we take into consideration the state of the currency then and at the present time, the prices asked now are not exorbitant. Those having their capital invested in other than vacant property have made fortunes, while the lot-owners have been waiting for prosperous times, the depreciation of building material, and the consequent return of their investment.

Vacant property, you will remember, did not increase in value during the war in the same ratio as improved, on account of the high prices of labor and materials, and now that such prices are decreasing, lots will be in greater demand.

At all events, it is no fault of the lot-owners that more buildings are not erected for those who, for the want of them, are compelled to leave the island. Lots can be bought in Yorkville for $1,600 to $2,000 each, and lots in Harlem at $900 to $1,200 each. Therefore, for the reasons I have given, the term exorbitant cannot justly be applied to the owners of vacant City lots.

For seven years they have waited patiently and carried lots at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the auction prices, believing that the good time was coming and that this island was the site of the great business metropolis of the country, and favored, in a sanitary point of view, as no other great city is favored.

Having been more or less conversant with City real estate for the last twenty years, I venture to present these views for your notice and the consideration of your readers.

ALVAH BEEBE.

No. 117 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30.

How to Treat Conquered Enemies—The Policy of Leniency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

CHARLES II. of England is justly celebrated for his understanding and wit, and historians of his time say that "he never said a foolish thing."

In his speech to his second Parliament, precisely twelve months after the Restoration, I find the following quaint sentiments, which, in my judgment, read very well in these latter days:

> "MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I must repeat what I said when I was last here, that next to the miraculous blessing of God Almighty, and, indeed, as an immediate effect of that blessing, I impute the good disposition and security we are all in to the happy act of indemnity and oblivion. This is a principal corner-stone which supports this excellent building, that creates kindness in us to each other, and confidence in our joint and common security. I am sure I am still of the same opinion, and more, if it be possible of that opinion, than I was by the experience I have of the benefit of it, and from the unreasonableness of what some men say against it.
>
> In God's name, provide full remedies for any future mischiefs; be as severe as you will against new offenders, especially if they be so upon old principles, and pull up those principles by the roots. But I shall never think him a wise man who would endeavor to undermine or shape the foundation of our public peace by infringing that act in the least degree."

Legislative pains and penalties have never produced gratitude, love, confidence, or internal peace and security, and never will. On the other hand, the magnanimity of kindness and good will to those who have injured us, exhibitions of love and confidence to those who have been our enemies, and forgiveness to the penitent offender, have never failed to secure their proper correlatives, and never will.

These are the unwritten laws of our being, reaffirmed and sanctioned by that Divine Sovereign by whom were made, and are governed, all worlds and men and things, and, like Him, their beneficence and obligation are unalterable and eternal.

Could these principles influence and control the legislation of our approaching Congress in regard to the people of the late rebellious States, it seems to me that the happiest results might be confidently expected.

W. C. K.

Railroad Safety and Comfort.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent killing of Mr. DWIGHT on the New-Jersey railroad cars, in Jersey City, resulting from the very careless manner in which trains are set in motion, ought to lead to a reform, not only on that line, but on most of the railroads in this country. No train should ever start without a preliminary notice of two minutes after the *signal* of final departure. A traveler informs us that on the Rhine and in Europe generally, "the train does not start until the conductor has blown his trumpet, and is answered by the locomotive whistle." Is not equal precaution a duty here?

INQUIRER.

A Card.

Earnestly, respectfully, I ask the people of New-York to suspend for the present their judgment as regards myself. Having been denied all opportunity for my personal self-defence, by the ruling of the Court in the suit just ended, decision reserved, between my father, LEVI EASTMAN, and Mr. BUSHNELL, I shall avail myself of the first opportunity to make my vindication complete before you.

SMITH J. EASTMAN.

EXCURSION ON THE ATCHISON AND PIKE'S PEAK RAILROAD.

Distinguished Citizens—The Journey—Camping for Dinner—Speeches—Kickapoo Indians—How the Party Enjoyed Them—The Country—Prairie on Fire, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Monday, Nov. 19, 1866.

To-day will long be remembered as one of the eventful days of Atchison. The excursion, planned some two or three weeks ago, over the first forty miles of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad, came off to-day, and nearly everything connected with it passed as pleasantly as could be expected, and to the enjoyment of all.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the train started from Second-street, with six splendid passenger cars, (one from the Michigan Southern and two from the H. and St. Joseph Road,) containing the excursionists from New-York, Boston, Chicago and St. Joseph, and the invited guests from this city, the whole crowd numbering between three and four hundred.

Among the distinguished persons present are Maj.-Gen. S. R. CURTIS and Gen. J. H. SIMPSON, of Washington, and Dr. WILLIAM M. WHITE, of New-Haven, Commissioners appointed to inspect the second section of the road for its acceptance by Congress; S. M. POMEROY, President of the road, from Boston, Gov. FRED. SMYTH, of New-Hampshire, Rev. Dr. TYNG, Jr., of New-York, Gen. CRAIG, of St. Joseph, Hon. S. C. POMEROY, of this city, and a host of others.

We reached our destination, forty miles out, at 1 o'clock P. M., stopping at a point ten miles out, also at Monrovia, Little Grasshopper, Muscotah and Big Grasshopper, the latter stream running through the Kickapoo reservation, and being well skirted with timber, such as oak, hickory, black walnut and cottonwood, and the land being some of the choicest in Kansas.

Sunday was a cloudy, rainy and disagreeable day, and nearly all imagined that our pleasure trip would be marred and possibly might be "postponed on account of the weather," but the sun rose beautifully this morning, and every one imagined a good time. A gentle breeze from the west blew till 3 o'clock, when clouds filled the sky and the wind suddenly changed to the north, and was much cooler the remainder of the day.

The excursionists left the cars at 2 o'clock, and dined on the broad prairie, having a dinner consisting of roast pig, beef, pork, ham, lamb, chicken, turkey, wild goose, and all the etceteras that help to make up a splendid dinner, which was fully accomplished on this occasion.

Dinner being over, speeches were the next thing in order. Gen. CRAIG, of St. Joseph, on behalf of the Mayor and citizens of the town he represented, invited the excursionists to pay St. Joe a visit to-morrow, which invitation was accepted by Mr. POMEROY, the President of the road.

Mayor CROWELL replied in a few brief and appropriate remarks, when

Rev. Dr. TYNG, Jr., of New-York, was next called for, and entertained the delegation with a few witty and well-timed remarks.

Major-Gen. CURTIS, the hero of Pea Ridge, was called for and came forward, and made an eloquent speech, which was received with applause.

Rev. PARDEE BUTLER, who resides at Pardee, ten miles from this city, was loudly called for, and told the crowd all about his exploring expedition down the Missouri eleven years ago, (when Atchison was nothing but a "howling wilderness,") with a coat of "tar and feathers," with which he was presented by the "Border Ruffians" on account of his intense and bitter feelings toward them. After going down the river a mile or so on a raft, he paddled ashore and walked a distance of ten miles to his home in this peculiar suit. His speech was well received.

Eloquent and stirring speeches were also made by Judge WOODSON, of St. Joseph; Gov. SMYTH, of New-Hampshire; Rev. Dr. WEBB, of Boston; E. H. NICHOLS, of New-York, Treasurer of the road; Col. CLAPP, of Boston; and Hon. S. C. POMEROY, of this city, each one of which was received with shouts of applause.

At 4 o'clock the train moved eastward, but, owing to a few unavoidable delays, did not reach here till 7 o'clock. At Muscotah about a dozen Kickapoo Indians had come from their wigwams to see the long passenger train and view the sights. Most of the males were clothed in red woolen blankets, moccasins, and were also bareheaded. Among them were a Mr. PENSENEAU, the interpreter, (a French trader and trapper, who has been on the frontier upward of thirty years, and knows the country for a thousand miles up and down the Missouri, and all the way to the Rocky Mountains,) and his wife, a monstrous fat squaw, varying in size but little from FALSTAFF or DANIEL LAMBERT. They were both seated in a buggy, and by invitation of Superintendent THOS. MURPHY, of the Indian Department, the interpreter drove along the entire length of the train several times, much to the enjoyment of the New-Yorkers and Bostonians, as many in the party had never seen a "red skin." One lady from New-York, before going out, had said she would give a hundred dollars to see an Indian. Here they were to be seen without money and without price. The Kickapoos have resided here so long that many of them have commenced adopting the manners and customs of the whites. They dress as we do; some of them have comfortable houses and cultivate their land, but the most of them are like all Indians—a lazy, filthy and drunken set. "Alas for the poor Indians."

The country from Atchison along the line of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad, is probably unsurpassed by no prairie land in the State or in the entire West. Most of it is rolling, but on the reservation it is in many places flat, and as soon as brought into market will command a good price. All the small streams and many of the ravines are skirted with timber, and as soon as the land is cultivated and prairie fires kept out timber will commence growing and eventually our young State will be supplied with fencing, equal to any Western prairie State.

I did not see any one to-day but what expressed themselves as highly gratified at our beautiful prairies, fine soil, the scenery along the route and the bright prospects for our future. The country through which this road passes was the theme of conversation by nearly all from the East and this visit will no doubt be the means of inducing many from the East to locate among us.

To see a "prairie on fire" was the wish of all who had never witnessed anything of the kind, and there were many from here, as well as from the East, who had never seen a spectacle of this kind. To gratify the curiosity of the pleasure-seekers some one set fire to the tall prairie grass, and the strong wind swept the flames over the broad country with the speed of a deer, and a portion of the party who were seated on the grass were compelled to move their quarters nearer the cars before they had finished dining. A prairie fire at night is one of the most beautiful sights imaginable, and as good luck would have it, we were favored with a sight of one on our way, at about 6:30 o'clock, between Monrovia and this city. Those who had never before seen one enjoyed the spectacle beyond description.

The stockholders of the A. and P. P. Railroad will hold a meeting in this city to-morrow afternoon, at which it is proposed to change the present name of the road to that of the "Central Branch Union Pacific." Three new passenger cars and six locomotives belonging to the Company are now here, a large number of box and platform cars, and the track is now being laid at the rate of half a mile a day. Forty-five miles of the road are completed and in splendid running order, and it is expected at least sixty will be finished before Jan. 1, 1867.

A railroad meeting is being held to-night in the Presbyterian Hall, and grand ball is going on at Price's Hall, at which a large number of the ladies and gentlemen composing the delegation from the East are present.

The party will go to St. Joseph to-morrow, and return to Leavenworth in the evening, thence by Missouri Pacific Railroad to St. Louis. F. A. R.

Floods from the Recent Rains.

The Troy *Times* of Saturday afternoon says: "The rains experienced here Wednesday, Thursday and Friday night, were much heavier in Central New-York. Yesterday morning the valley between Syracuse and Utica was literally under water. For many miles the track of the Central Railroad track was under water, and to the eye the progress of the trains was literally through lakes on either side. Great apprehensions were felt that the track would either be swept away, or so weakened as to render it unsafe for trains. The progress of all trains over this section of the road yesterday was extremely slow, and all were running through the day out of time. There was a small army of men put on duty by the Central road folks, and these kept a vigilant watch of the track, and signaled safety or danger from point to point. Many houses, barns, stacks of hay, &c., in the valley, were observed to be partially under water. We shall doubtless hear of heavy losses. The Erie Canal was suddenly filled, almost to overflowing, and one break had occurred about three miles east of Rome. Boats were passing, notwithstanding a large volume of water was pouring over the tow-path bank. It is seldom that such an extensive freshet is occasioned in so short a time, especially without the aid of the melting of a large body of snow. Much excitement was caused in Cohoes this morning by the narrow escape of a canal boat from going over the dam in the Mohawk, just below the Champlain Canal crossing. The Mohawk is very high, and last night additional horses were required to keep the boats from being swept over by the current. This morning, although the river was still higher, the managers of one craft became bolder, and attempted the crossing with a single team. The boat was caught by the current and the horses dragged to the floor of the bridge, and but for the balustrade, would have been precipitated into the river. As it was, the boat was held by them until some men came to their assistance with additional teams, when they were relieved and the boat saved."

ALABAMA.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Election of U. S. Senator—The Probate Judgeship of Mobile—Probable Legislation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 24, 1866.

I sent to the TIMES a special telegram giving the result of the balloting for United States Senator by the Alabama Legislature, now in session here. Ex-Gen. JOHN A. WINSTON has been chosen by a majority of four votes, over Hon. GEORGE S. HOUSTON, who, as you are well aware, has enjoyed the empty honor of being a Senator, not permitted to take his seat. But for the act of Congress prescribing the time and manner of holding such elections, it is extremely doubtful whether a successor to Mr. HOUSTON would have been chosen at the present session, as the majority favored a postponement until the indications of admission to the National Councils are more promising than they are believed to be at present. The defeat of HOUSTON is a bitter disappointment to that gentleman and his friends. I may safely say that politics had little effect in bringing about such a result, and though neither he nor WINSTON can take the Test Oath, the former would be more likely to be received by the dominant majority in Congress than the latter, if political antecedents be consulted. The defection of three or more of HOUSTON's friends, who had sustained him up to the last ballot, on the third day, and the rivalry and jealousy which has always existed between South and North Alabama, even in the election of the most subordinate officer in either House, may be taken as the cause of WINSTON's triumph.

Without further speculation upon this point, Gov. WINSTON has always been identified with the Democratic Party of Alabama, but on issues of the Presidential campaign of 1860, espoused the cause of Mr. DOUGLAS and exerted himself, as Elector for the State at large, to carry the State against BRECKINRIDGE. Since the war he has "accepted the situation" in good faith, and wielded a powerful influence in that direction over the people of the State. His last appearance in a public capacity before his recent election was as a member of the State Convention of 1865, in which he bore an active part in conforming the organic law to the existing state of public affairs. He is a man of strong prejudices and attachments, of Jacksonian firmness and decision, and true as the needle to the pole to the cause he may determine to support.

The General Assembly has been in session two weeks, and thus far the proceedings have been confined to the practical interests of the State. The subject of Federal politics engages no attention and has received no notice since that part of the Governor's message relating to Federal relations was referred to the appropriate Committees in either House. The only exception is the novel joint resolution of Mr. DRAKE, the Senator from the Huntsville District, which may be considered as an evidence of the indisposition of the Legislature to discuss the Constitutional Amendment, and to postpone the whole matter until after the meeting of Congress. It disposes of the question very adroitly by proposing to shift the responsibility to the people, who, Mr. DRAKE contends, have the sole power to change the fundamental law of the nation. As a novel expedient I would be glad to see it submitted directly to the people, but the probability is that the Committee to whom the resolution was referred will give it its quietus by an unfavorable report. When the Committee on Federal Relations in both Houses will make reports on the Governor's recommendation as to the Amendment it is impossible to say. But whenever it is done, it will be in accordance with the Governor's views, and the reports will be quietly concurred in without the long and formal accompanying declarations which have characterized the action of most of the Southern Legislatures.

The vexed question of the Probate Judgeship of Mobile has been satisfactorily disposed of by the action of the Legislature, authorizing Gov. PATTON to appoint one until SEMMES' disability shall be removed. The present acting Judge, GEORGE W. BON , will probably serve out the official term for which RAPHAEL SEMMES was elected, as the latter is as virtually a prisoner as if immured within the walls of Fortress Monroe. Meantime he has been tendered the Chair of Moral Philosophy and English Literature in the University of Louisiana, and accepted it.

The people are loudly clamoring for relief from the exactions of creditors, who are resorting to every legal remedy afforded by the Code of the State to collect debts; and I regret to state that many of these Shylocks are of that class who hastened to take advantage of the liberality of Northern creditors at the close of the war, and compromised their own obligations at from two to twenty-five cents on the dollar and upward. Now they demand from those indebted to them before the war the "pound of flesh," principal and interest. I have known some instances of oppression on the part of Southern creditors that would put a "Yankee" to the blush, much as has been said and written of the greed of that section of the country. This refusal to make allowance for the condition of affairs on the part of a class of heartless people, who themselves helped to bring it about, is what has driven a large portion of the people of the Southern States to declare for the alternative of repudiation or some effectual scheme of relief on the part of their Legislatures. "Stay laws" having been tested and found wanting, legislative ingenuity now resorts to the extension of the exemption laws as the best means of evading that provision of the Constitution against impairing the obligation of contracts, and several bills of this character, exempting property to various amounts from any legal process, are now before the appropriate committee for consideration. There are also before the Legislature an unusual number of bills to make women "free dealers," caused, as I learn, by industrious women whose husbands are hopelessly involved, and who desire to protect their hard earnings from the clutches of exacting creditors. One of these cases was that of a lady whose husband being embarrassed by debt, resorted to teaching a small school to assist in the support of the family, when her patrons were garnisheed by one of her husband's creditors to subject the proceeds of her labors to the payment of the debt.

The Legislature will take a recess on the 7th of December until Jan. 15, in order to enable the planters to secure laborers and prepare for the next planting season. IOTA.

Judge Busteed's Charge to the Grand Jury—The Constitutional Amendment—Treason Defined.

Judge BUSTEED, in the course of his charge to the Grand Jury, in the United States Court for the Northern District of Alabama, held at Huntsville, Nov. 21, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: I congratulate you upon your assembling. For several years past no jury of the United States Courts has convened within this judicial district. A civil war distracted our country, and for a while disturbed the operations of the Government. I congratulate you that the result of that war gives us and the world assurance that this "government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth," but that hereafter in the history of our nation her material prosperity will be based upon the cardinal principles of freedom of opinion in matters of conscience, equal laws for all alike, and slavery of none, except as a punishment for crime. I congratulate you that armed or organized resistance is not anywhere offered to the Government. I congratulate you that war, with all its horrors, has ceased throughout the land. Public order is restored. The machinery of civil government moves gracefully and naturally to the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes. Important and desirable as these achieved results are, they form mere accessories to a picture that may be drawn of the results of this state of peace. A national prosperity which will beggar the dream of the enthusiast, before which the lamp of Aladdin is a glimmering taper, and which would and should satisfy the ambition and pride of him who loves his country best, may follow upon the heels of the devastation produced by war. I speak of what may be. How soon and how fast these grand consequences shall be realized by the people of Alabama, must be decided by themselves. If in good faith they accept the situation; if in wisdom and patience they conduct themselves becomingly toward a Government to which they owe not only allegiance, but gratitude; if they yield ready and honest submission to the majority, and so prove themselves really devoted to the principles which underlie the form of the Government, and upon which its unity and continuity depend; if they will prefer the good of all rather than to forwarding the designs and interest of the few, the picture I have drawn will emerge from the shadows of dream-land into the broad, illimitable, glowing and warm sunlight of actual experience. It behooves all good men, all sincere patriots, all honest Americans, to do what in them lies to hasten and secure the consummation. I am myself profoundly impressed by what concerns the people of these States, and cannot in the present exigence, even at the risk of encountering criticism from the flippant, refrain from speaking what I earnestly desire shall be to the citizens of Alabama "a word in season." Let it not, I pray, be ascribed to a miserable political propagandism, that I urge you and the people at large to aid in the prompt reëstablishment of this State to her practical relations with the General Government. How shall this be brought to pass? For my own part *I have no doubt that the adoption of the proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution* would surely and swiftly reach the end. Our Government is one of a constitutional, and not of a mere numerical majority. *Submission to the clearly expressed will of such a majority is the duty of every citizen; it is more than duty, it is patriotism.* Very recently this majority has declared itself in favor of the plan proposed by Congress for the reintegration of the States that were in rebellion. From this plan that majority will not recede. This I believe as certain as any future event can be, and I were false alike to my instincts and to the people among whom I live, if I allowed my silence to give weight to a contrary opinion. In my judgment *the terms of the proposed amendments are liberal, just and wise, and I would regard their acceptance as evidence of statesmanship and forecast.* Political leaders and writers, intent upon securing aggrandizement and place, may dissent, and exclaim against the expression of any opinion by the Bench on this question. Anticipating the objection, and bearing in view the long list of calamitous results which have flown from their teachings in the past, and which still vex and impoverish the people, I here take an appeal from those to these, from a false casuistry to the best ethics, from what is, to what shall be; and with the best interests of the State of Alabama as a motor, and without a single individual interest to subserve, I hope to influence you, and through you your neighbors, and thus secure your and their influence in creating a sound public sentiment in respect of this most consequential measure of public policy. The late rebellion has left some persons still obnoxious to the pains and penalties of treason. The extraordinary clemency to offenders of this grade, originated by Congress, and the unexampled amnesty it has provided, has narrowed the circle of liability to a very few of the many who aided the attempt to subvert the Government. The persons within the exceptions are yet responsible to the laws they violated and contemned. Treason, it is admitted by all publicists and jurisconsults, involves not only political tergiversation, but extreme moral turpitude. It is not too much to say that it is wickedness in concrete; the prolific parent of orphanage, widowhood and misery. It is no answer to the commission of treason to say that the person guilty of it was actuated by an honest motive. Allow this plea, and every enactment on the statute book can be violated with impunity; license would take the place of law, and riot prevail against reason. No, this crime of crimes must be accounted such. In all the coming years it must be rendered disreputable and unprofitable. It is your plain duty to find a true bill against any person who shall be proved before you to be guilty of having levied war against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. An indictment for treason should be founded upon credible testimony that the accused has committed some overt act. Proof of this may be made by one witness, although I recommend that the testimony of two witnesses to the commission of the same act be required. An overt act is something done in furtherance of the design, which makes manifest the existence of a treasonable intention. It must come to be everywhere understood in this land that a faithful support and defence of the Constitution, and of the union of the States thereunder, does not mean the defamation of them both, and that to abide by the Acts of Congress referred to in the pardon, does not mean to raise outcry and clamor against the National Legislature; and that those who thus conduct themselves are as liable to all the pains and penalties of treason as if they did not carry in their pockets the evidence of the paternal clemency of the Government, and their own wickedness. Let not the ancient chivalry of this land degenerate into treachery and cowardice, and let it not be brought into contempt by acts which honorable men, the world over, must condemn.

On the 9th of April, 1866, Congress, by a vote of two-thirds of both its Houses, passed an act entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication." This law is familiarly known as the Civil Rights Bill. It is intended to secure that part of the population which is of African origin against oppression and wrong. The poor, patient, kindly-natured negro! Stolen away from his native shores, and here enslaved without his consent; and when it suits the mood or need of the stronger race, made free without consulting him. His present status, if of his choice, was not of his selection, and it were an ineradicable stain upon the national escutcheon not to guard his future by legislation calculated to secure him in all his rights as a citizen of the United States, which, by this act, he is declared to be. This tardy justice was the smallest reparation the American people could afford to make for centuries of wrong and fraud. It is proof of our advancing civilization that we break our prejudices upon the altar of Divinely instituted rights, "and trample down and cast behind us the baits of pleasing ill." While I preside upon the Bench it will be my ambition and care to carry out the humane purposes of this enactment. The second section of the act makes it an offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person, official or non-official, Legislator, Governor, Magistrate or citizen, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, to subject any inhabitant of a State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by its provisions, or on account of such inhabitant having at any time been held in slavery, or on account of his color or race, to subject him to different punishment, pains, or penalties than is prescribed for white persons. This, I charge you, is the law of the land. It nor may nor must be broken with impunity. The people's honor is pledged for its enforcement, and the people's power is sponsor for the people's will.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Orr on the Constitutional Amendment.

We have already published extracts from Gov. ORR's message to the South Carolina Legislature. The following passage relates to the

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROPOSED BY CONGRESS.

I transmit herewith a communication from Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, covering the Constitutional Amendment proposed to the several States of the Union by the Congress of the United States. History furnishes few examples of a people who have been required to concede more to the will of their conquerors than the people of the South. Every concession we have made, however, so far from touching the magnanimity or generosity of the victors, has sharpened their malice and intensified their revenge.

In the surrender of our last organized army of the late Confederate Government, Gens. JOHNSON and SHERMAN, each representing the military power and authority of his respective Government, agreed upon certain terms of capitulation. While exacting in some respects, these terms were in the main such as a liberal and generous victor would concede to a fallen foe. They were accepted in good faith by the Southern people, and every organized body of soldiers in opposition to the laws of the United States were in a few days dispersed. Scarcely had the fact of the capitulation been made public, however, before it was announced that the terms were repudiated by the Executive authority of the United States, and a proclamation was issued offering amnesty, with numerous excepted classes, to those who had participated in the war. These classes also acquiesced, and conforming to the requirements of the Chief Executive generally, made application for pardon. Then followed Military Governors and the military occupation of the country, under which the rights of the citizen were regulated by no known rules, and he was tried and punished by no known laws. This condition of things was also acquiesced in with remarkable patience. Provisional Governors were then appointed, whose functions were performed jointly with the Military Commanders, and Conventions called by these Governors were assembled to change the organic law of the several States. Thus did the people of South Carolina assemble and obliterate the Constitution that has been made and hallowed by such men as RUTLEDGE, PINCKNEY, MARION and SUMTER. We were required to abolish Slavery, which had existed for two hundred years, and was intimately interwoven with the whole social, industrial and financial fabric of the State. We obeyed. When the Legislature assembled, we were required to ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery in the United States, and were made, in part, instruments to accomplish that result in Kentucky and Delaware, when those States had refused to do so of their own volition. We obeyed. In addition to this, all the citizens of South Carolina, with scarcely an exception, took the amnesty oath, which required them to sustain and support all the proclamations and laws made during the war, and particularly those relating to the abolition of Slavery. These oaths have been observed by the great mass of the people with singular fidelity, and every essential attribute of a true and thorough loyalty to the Constitution and Union has been exhibited and practiced. In addition to all this, the General Assembly of the State has, by solemn enactment, accorded to the black race all the rights of person and property enjoyed by the white race. They can buy and sell, grant, convey and devise. If their person or personal rights are invaded, the same judicial tribunals vindicate them. They go upon the witness stand and testify; they are permitted to testify, in their own cases, even when on trial for the gravest offences. How many of the States now enjoying a representation in that Congress which proposes this amendment to us for ratification accord by their own laws the same general rights and privileges to the black man? They have but a meagre number of negroes in their midst, and if allowed to vote, their ignorance and depravity would produce no appreciable effect upon the result, being less than one and one-eighth per cent. of the voting population, whereas their relative number here is as forty-one blacks to thirty whites. Do sensible, fair and just men at the North desire that these people, without information or education—steeped in ignorance, crime, and vice, should go to the polls and elect men to Congress who are to pass laws taxing and governing them? Now that all this has been done, what further or higher pledge of honorable obedience can be given by one people to another? Does the majority who now rule Congress expect to make us better men or better citizens—more serviceable to the country in peace and in war, by further humiliating and degrading us? Notwithstanding all these pledges and concessions, it is sought still further to humiliate and degrade the South. Eleven of the Southern States, including South Carolina, are deprived of their representation in Congress. Although their Senators and Representatives have been duly elected, and have presented themselves for the purpose of taking their seats, their credentials have, in most instances, been laid upon the table without being read, or have been referred to a committee, who have failed to make any report on the subject. In short, Congress has refused to exercise its constitutional functions, and decide either upon the election, the return, or the qualification of those selected by the States and people to represent us. Some of the Senators and Representatives from the Southern States were prepared to take the test oath, but even these have been persistently ignored, and kept out of the seats to which they were entitled under the Constitution and laws. Hence this amendment has not been proposed by "two-thirds of both Houses" of a legally constituted Congress, and is not, Constitutionally or legitimately, before a single Legislature for ratification. Waving this point, however, is it compatible with the interest, or consistent with the honor of this State, to ratify that amendment? Do not its first and last sections, if adopted, confer upon Congress the absolute right of determining who shall be citizens of the respective States, and who shall exercise the elective franchise, and enjoy any and all of the rights, privileges and immunities of citizenship? The sections referred to not only do this, but they subvert the theory and practice of the Government since its foundation, by abrogating the right of fixing the elective franchise conferred upon the respective State Governments, and by giving the representatives of Oregon or California in Congress the power to declare what shall constitute the measure of citizenship within the limits of South Carolina or Georgia. Who is most likely to exercise this power judiciously—the citizens of the State wherein the regulation is to be made, or non-residents, who are entirely ignorant of the population, the intelligence, necessities and resources for which legislation is undertaken? With this amendment incorporated in the Constitution, does not the Federal Government cease to be one of "limited powers" in all the essential qualities which constitute such a form of Government. Nay, more; does not its adoption reverse the well-approved doctrine, that the United States shall exercise no powers, unless expressly delegated by the Constitution?

The third section, if its spirit were carried out, would not only disorganize the State Government in all of its departments, but would render it nearly impossible for the people of South Carolina, at least, to reorganize a Government until Congress, by a two-thirds vote in the case of each individual person, removes the disability. And this, for the reason that when secession was determined upon by the Convention of the State, South Carolina may be truly said to have been a unit in sustaining the doctrine, and in earnestly and zealously prosecuting the war. When, therefore, every citizen who, at any time prior to secession had taken the oath "to support the Constitution of this State, and of the United States," and who subsequently aided and abetted the war, is excluded from every official position, State as well as Federal, the magnitude of the disability is unveiled. Every officer in the past of the State, civil and military, was required, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, to subscribe to such an oath, from the Senator in Congress to the Lieutenant in the lowest companies. Who then can be made Judges, Congressmen, Legislators, District Officers and Magistrates? It is to be observed, therefore, that as to this State, the adoption of the Amendment will necessarily result in perjury on the part of those who attempt to fill such offices, or to anarchy, if they are not filled. Congress, violating another established principle of the Constitution, confers upon itself the right of the pardoning power, when the Constitution vests it in the President. How long would it occupy the attention of that body to remove the disabilities imposed, for a sufficient number of our citizens to fill the respective offices in South Carolina alone? Is anarchy to pervade society until it suits the interests, the prejudices, the passion or the caprice of Congress to proclaim such acts of grace and mercy?

There are other objections of a graver character which might be urged; and among these it may be mentioned, that if the amendment is adopted, we not only have no guarantee that our representatives would be admitted to Congress, but there are unmistakable indications that they would still be excluded. It is unnecessary, however, to dwell upon a subject which has been so far decided by the public opinion of the people of the State, that I am justified in saying that if the Constitutional Amendment is to be adopted, let it be done by the irresponsible power of numbers, and let us preserve our own self-respect, and the respect of our posterity, by refusing to be the mean instruments of our own shame.

I tender to you, gentlemen, my cordial coöperation in discharging the grave duties and responsibilities devolving upon you at this critical and eventful period in our history. You have the glorious reminiscences of the past to stimulate, and the precious hopes of the future to encourage you, in meeting these responsibilities with fortitude, courage and discretion, and relying upon the support and protection of the all-powerful arm of a gracious God, your patriotic efforts to restore the blighted prosperity and reclaim the broken fortunes of a generous, noble and confiding constituency will be crowned with grateful success.

JAMES L. ORR.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY.—The second of the course of sermons in behalf of this Society was preached last evening in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-street, by Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., Bishop of New-York, who repeated, on this occasion, the sermon preached by him in Christ Church Sunday evening, Nov. 11. A collection was made to be applied to the current expenses of St. Barnabas' House. Previous to the sermon a note was read from the managers of St. Barnabas' House, thanking the public for the very liberal offerings which enabled them to give a good dinner on Thanksgiving Day to about 250 women and children.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. CHARLES S. SNIPE, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. HARPER & BROS., was knocked down as he was about entering the Cliff-street entrance to the Harper Building. Mr. SNIPE had in his possession at the time $7,500 in United States Treasury and National Bank notes, which the thieves endeavored to wrest from his grasp. The blow received by the clerk did not render him insensible, however, and he was able to resist his assailants and save the money. The entire gang of desperadoes succeeded in making their escape.

FUNERAL OF J. B. AULD.—The funeral of Mr. J. BLAKLEY AULD, late Private Secretary to the Mayor, took place yesterday morning from St. Gabriel's Church, Thirty-sixth-street, and was attended by Mayor HOFFMAN, Ex-Mayors WOOD and GUNTHER, Mr. O'GORMAN, Corporation Counsel, Sheriff KELLY and other City officials, besides a large number of personal friends of the deceased. The remains were deposited in a vault in Calvary Cemetery.

A WIFE-MURDERER TO BE SENTENCED.—WAGNER, who murdered his wife in July, 1865, and who was convicted and sentenced in October of the same year, but whose case was carried up to the Court of Appeals, and has been decided against him, is to be re-sentenced. A *remittitur* having reached the office of the District-Attorney, WAGNER will be taken before the Supreme Court on Wednesday, and a motion made for his re-sentence, in accordance with the order.

DOG FIGHT BROKEN UP.—Last evening, the Fourth Ward Police, under command of Capt. THORNE, made a descent upon the place kept by "Kit" BURNS in Water-street, styled Sportman's Hall, where a dog-fight was in active progress. BURNS and several of the spectators were arrested and locked up. They will be brought before the Police Magistrate this morning.

ASSAULT AND STABBING.—At 4:30 o'clock EDWARD NILAND, 30 years of age and a resident of Bergen Point, N. J., was assaulted by some persons to him unknown, on the corner of Washington and Morris streets, when he received a stab under the chin with a knife, causing a severe and dangerous wound. NILAND was removed to Bellevue Hospital by Officer COYLE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

ST. STEPHENS' CHURCH FAIR.—The Ladies' Fair in aid of the fund for the enlargement of St. Stephens' Church, will commence to-morrow (Dec. 3) and continue two weeks. The Fair will be held in the spacious basement hall of the Church, entrance on Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, between Third and Lexington avenues.

ACCIDENT TO A POLICE OFFICER.—Last evening, Sergt. GRIFFITH shot off the forefinger of his left hand, while loading a revolver at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house. The wound was dressed by Dr. MOTT.

"Enjoy the Highest Reputation Among the ladies." BURNETT'S KALLISTON for the complexion and COCOAINE for the hair.—*Louisville Journal.*

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming CEREUS like April dew? Because the young blades find it pleasant and refreshing.

Wholesale Stock OF BOYS' CLOTHING AT RETAIL. CLOSING-OUT SALE. GREAT TUMBLE DOWN IN PRICES.
The wholesale season is now over, and before commencing the manufacture of our SPRING STOCK we offer, FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, The balance of our ENTIRE STOCK, in both Departments, AT RETAIL, In SUITS and SINGLE GARMENTS, WITHOUT REGARD to COST.
AUTLER & SCHAFFER, Importers, Manufacturers and Jobbers, No. 448 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts,

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Finest Ready-made Overcoats and Business suits ever seen in this country. Boys', youths' and childrens' clothing, largest assortment in the City, at very low prices. Boys' all wool cassimere suits for $12 each. BROKAW BROTHERS, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 346 4th-av.

Holiday Presents.—The cheapest and only genuine meerschaum is bought at Ruth's Meerschaum Manufactory, No. 415 Broome-st.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

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See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents, under Musical.

DIED.

BRAISTED.—On Saturday, Dec. 1, at Red Bank, N. J., MARY E., wife of Franklin Braisted, and only daughter of Wm. McClane, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 2 o'clock, in the Baptist Church, Red Bank. The steamer *Jesse Hoyt* will leave pier foot of Duane-st. at 11 o'clock.

HILLYER.—On Friday, Nov. 30, LOUISA BANCKER, wife of W. A. Hillyer.

Relatives and friends of the deceased and of her sons-in-law, Richard Oliver, Samuel S. Stafford and Albert Salter, Jr., are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 341 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

HUTCHINGS.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday morning, Nov. 30, CHARLES HUTCHINGS, in the 23d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, at New-Brunswick, on Monday, the 3d inst., at 2 P. M.

MARSH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 1, suddenly, HARRIET W., wife of Edward H. Marsh, aged 34 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, Dec. 3, at 9 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 129 Lafayette-av. The remains will be taken to Hadley, Mass., for interment.

MARSHALL.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 1, JOSEPH L. MARSHALL, in the 37th year of his age, eldest son of the late Rev. J. D. Marshall.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

ROE.—At Clarkstown, Rockland County, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 29, CHARLES S. ROE, formerly of the City of New-York, Counselor-at-law.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Broadway, New-York, on Monday, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M.

SNYDER.—On Friday morning, Nov. 30, CATHERINE SNYDER, aged 84 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Albert Ayres, in Tremont, Westchester County, on Sunday afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

SULLIVAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 29, CORNELIUS M. SULLIVAN, aged 37 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, Eugene H., No. 55 Luqueer-st., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock: also the members of Normal Lodge No. 523, F. & A. M., Nassau Lodge No. 536, F. & A. M., also Brooklyn Chapter No. 148, R. A. M., and the pilots of the port of New-York, and members of Neptune Club, are respectfully invited to attend.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At the old mansion, Greenbush, Rensselaer County, on Friday, Nov. 30, JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., aged 41 years.

VAN TUYL.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 1, of scarlet fever, OTTO W., youngest child of Andrew and Kate Van Tuyl.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 182 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ The members of Normal Lodge No. 523, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned and required to attend a special communication of the Lodge, to be held at its rooms at No. 594 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Sunday, Dec. 2, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, CORNELIUS M. SULLIVAN. The members of the fraternity are respectfully invited to attend. WM. F. COSTENBADER, Master.
ANDREW BLAKE, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTEND!
We are now offering the Greatest Bargains in FRENCH CHINA Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, and Fancy Goods, ever seen in New-York.
French China Dinner Plates, the dozen $2 50
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POLITICAL.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE, held at Headquarters, No. 690 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 28, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the nomination of

RICHARD KELLY

for COMPTROLLER is one that commends itself to the support of all good citizens, and we earnestly call on voters of all classes and organizations who favor Municipal Reform to give him their hearty support.

AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
WM. DRUMMOND, CHAS. S. STRONG, Secretaries.
CHAS. S. SPENCER, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, Vice-Chairmen.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Treasurer.
WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman Ex. Com.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION CANDIDATE
FOR COMPTROLLER,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.
DANIEL B. NORTHROP, Chairman.
H. S. BANKER, C. L. THATCHER, Secretaries.

FOR ALDERMAN
Of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District,
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN.
FOR COUNCILMEN
For the Seventh Senatorial District, (XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards,)
JOHN WEBBER.
WALTER B. ROBERTS,
THOMAS MURRAY,
JOHN S. GILMORE,
HUGH TURNER.
SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, Sixth District,
JAMES UNDERHILL.
TRUSTEE, Twenty-first Ward,
A. B. ALLERBURY.

DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS' NOMINATION,
FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT,
FOR ALDERMAN,
SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY.
D. S. PAIGE, Chairman.
EDWARD GILLEN, CHAS. C. WILCOT, Secretaries.

UNION NOMINATION.
XXth Ward.
For School Trustee,
DR. FREDERICK SCHUTZ.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
For School Trustee:
HENRY Y. MEAD.

POLITICAL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, taxpayers merchants and business men of the City of New-York, irrespective of party, cordially recommend to our fellow-citizens Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY for the responsible and important office of COMPTROLLER OF THIS CITY.

Bred to commercial life, and for many years disconnected with local politics, and engaged in the discharge of extensive financial trusts and duties, Mr. Connolly is practically qualified for the office beyond comparison with any other nominee now before the people, while his public and private character is above reproach, and is of itself a guarantee of an honest, faithful, conscientious and economical administration of the financial department of our City Government. We therefore believe that it is the duty of all tax-paying citizens, without regard to party, to devote themselves to securing Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY'S election.

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TAMMANY, MOZART, McKEON AND CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Commissioner of Common Schools,
Seventh School District,
12th, 19th and 22d Wards,
RICHARD L. LARREMORE.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR COMPTROLLER,
RICHARD KELLY.
CHAS. S. SPENCER, Chairman.
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REGULAR UNION NOMINATION
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SEVENTH DISTRICT,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
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REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS,
EIGHTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT,
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ANDREW SPENCE,
GEORGE W. CREGIER,
HENRY C. PERLEY,
DR. FRANCIS A. THOMAS.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICANS,
STAND BY YOUR CANDIDATES.
For Comptroller—RICHARD KELLY.
For Alderman—MARTIN THATCHER.
For Councilmen:
JOHN S. GILMORE, HUGH TURNER.
For School Commissioner—JAMES UNDERHILL.
For School Trustees—
JOHN F. WILLIAMS, FREDERICK SCHUTZ.
THERON R. BUTLER, President.
JOHN GOLLER, Secretary.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN,
5th District,
EUGENE WARD.

UNION REPUBLICAN AND CITIZENS' NOMINATION.
XVIIth Aldermanic District, XIIth Ward.
For Alderman,
ROBERT C. BROWN.

DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS' NOMINATION.
FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
FOR ALDERMAN,
SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY.
D. S. PAIGE, Chairman.
EDWARD GILON, Secretary.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT
(XVITH WARD.)
Regular Union Republican Nomination.
FOR ALDERMAN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN.
J. H. LEIBENAU, Sec. B. C. WANDELL, Chairman.

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards,
Fifth District,
WILLIAM H. NEILSON.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE:
SAMUEL S. CONSTANT.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Alderman, XVth District, XXth Ward,
MARTIN THATCHER.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
UNION REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATION.
For School Trustee,
JOSEPH CUDLIPP.

EIGHTEENTH WARD UNION CONSERVATIVE NOMINATION FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,
JOHN N. HAYWARD.
R. STODDARD, Secy. WM. ATKINSON, Chrmn.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

At a large meeting of influential citizens and tax-payers of the Nineteenth Assembly District in the Twenty-second Ward, irrespective of party, it was unanimously

Resolved, That it was absolutely necessary that there should be reforms in the conducting of the Public Schools of the Ward; and,

Resolved, That in the nomination of Col. JOEL W. MASON for School Commissioner, we recognize a proper and eminently good man for the position, and one deserving of the votes of every tax-payer.

Resolved, That in JOSEPH CUDLIPP, the nominee for School Trustee, we recognize the right man for the right place, his former services in that capacity having shown to the people his fitness for the position, and we consider it the duty and interest of every father of a family to vote for him, and to urge their friends, irrespective of party, to do likewise.

Resolved, That we are determined to use our utmost exertions to secure the election of Col. JOEL W. MASON as School Commissioner, and also of JOSEPH CUDLIPP as School Trustee in the Twenty-Second Ward.

W. G. DRUMMOND, H. S. MITCHELL,
GEORGE BAINTON, L. C. HORTON,
WM. BEDELL, And others.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE EX-OFFICERS of the Irish Brigade and Irish Legion, held at No. 266 West-st., Nov. 30, 1866, it was unanimously

Resolved, That we tender our undivided support, regardless of party, to Hon. Judge Michael Connolly at the coming election, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1866, for the office of Comptroller, as he has throughout his public career reflected, by his honesty, integrity and patriotism, honor on the name of Irishmen in this country, and for his earnest endeavors to further all charitable and patriotic purposes having for their object the regeneration of Ireland and Irishmen.

JOHN H. GLEESON, Irish Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General, President.
DANIEL JAMES MYKINS, Irish Legion 170th United States Volunteers, Brevet Major, Secretary.
DANIEL D. C. MOYNIHAN, Irish Legion, Major 164th United States Volunteers, Treasurer.
And forty (40) other officers of the Irish Brigade and Irish Legion present at the meeting.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.—Tammany, Mozart and McKeon nomination for School Trustee,
MICHAEL RYAN.
EDWARD COOPER, Chairman Tammany Hall Convention; DANIEL SLOAT, Secretary. CHRISTOPHER HIGGINS, Chairman Mozart Hall Convention; DAN'L BUCKLEY, Sec. R. GOULDBURY, Chairman McKeon Convention; JOHN BURKE, Sec.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION.—For Councilmen, Seventh District, XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, HENRY MURRAY, STEPHEN ROBERTS, JOHN F. ULRICH, JOHN W. BENNETT, JULIUS JOHNSON.
DANIEL B. NORTHUP, Chairman.
GEORGE C. NEWMAN, CHAS. L. THATCHER, Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN AND UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.—For School Trustee:
JOHN N. HAYWARD.
Maurice Daly, Ch. Dem. Un. Con.; Michael Cassidy, Sec.; Henry Beeny, Ch. Un. Rep. Con.; E. J. Salmon, Sec.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION.—For School Commissioner, Seventh District, XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, RICHARD L. LARREMORE. HENRY LIEBENAU, Chairman.
JAMES S. PEACOCK, RICHARD EBBETTS, Secretaries.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE for School Commissioner Seventh District, (XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards,)
COL. JOEL W. MASON.

POLITICAL.

THE PEOPLE'S AND TAXPAYERS' CANDIDATE
FOR COMPTROLLER,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.
UDOLPHO WOLFE, Chairman.
GEORGE W. MCLEAN, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN AND TAXPAYERS' CANDIDATE
For Alderman, Fifth District,
EUGENE WARD.
(Positively no Withdrawal.)

RUBBER RINGS FOR BALLOTS,
At No. 185 Spring-st.,
At any hour.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADVENT LECTURES

In St. Ann's Church, 8th-st. A course of four lectures will be delivered in St. Ann's Church, by Rev. THOMAS S. PRESTON, on the subject of "*Christian Unity*," on the SUNDAY EVENINGS of Advent, at 8 P. M. The following will be the order of the lectures: I. Sunday Evening, Dec. 2, "The Necessity of Christian Unity." II. Sunday Evening, Dec. 9, "The Impossibility of Unity under the Protestant Theory." III. Sunday Evening, Dec. 16, "The Claims of Protestantism." IV. Sunday Evening, Dec. 23, "The Claims of the Catholic Church." Admission free. The public generally are invited to attend. Doors open at 7¼, Lecture commences at 8 P. M.

RIGHT REV. HORATIO POTTER, D.D. Bishop of New-York, has kindly consented to repeat the sermon preached by him on Sunday evening, Nov 11. This sermon will be the second of the course in behalf of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, and will be preached (D. V.) in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st. near Grove, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 2. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made for St. Barnabas' House, Mulberry-st.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, BEDFORD-ST.—The Union Thanksgiving Sermon of Rev. ADAM CLEGHORN, preached before the North, Macdougal-st. and Berean Baptist Churches on Thursday last, will be repeated on SUNDAY EVENING next, by request, before the same congregations, at Dr. Dowling's Church, Bedford-st., near Carmine. The Pastor, Dr. DOWLING, will preach in the forenoon.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Dec. 2, corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and concert of prayer for seamen, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at the corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, having removed from Broome-st., meet for worship at Lyric Hall, 47th-st., junction of Broadway and 7th-av. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Evening subject: *The House of Interpreter.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Pastor's Bible Class at 3 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector, formerly worshiping at the corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., will hold divine service in the French Church, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On the next SUNDAY the Rector will preach at both services.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR—(Late Rev. Dr. HAWK'S charge.)—Services will be continued in the University Chapel, on Washington-square, until the completion of the new (Memorial) chapel, now in process of erection in East 25th-st. Sermon on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Charleston, S. C.

ADVENT SUNDAY.—REV. DR. HIGBEE, Assistant Minister of Trinity Parish, will preach (D. V.) in the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music, SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection in aid of the church.

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHOP of New-York will administer the Holy Rite of Confirmation in the Free Episcopal Chapel, 3d-av., between 77th and 79th sts., on FRIDAY EVENING next, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Services EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M.

ELDER KNAPP, THE CELEBRATED revivalist, will preach in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, (Dr. WESCOTT'S,) south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, every afternoon and evening next week (except Saturday) at 3 and at 7½ o'clock.

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., of Dublin, will, D. V., preach SUNDAY MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, on *Who They Are Who in These Last Days May Expect to Escape Death*, at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway. Divine services to commence punctually at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—REV. J. G. BLISS, General Agent of the American Bible Society in the Levant, will deliver an address TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church of the Ascension, (Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH'S, 5th-av.,) on *The Bible in Turkey and the East.*

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

FIFTY-SECOND-ST. BAPTIST CHAPEL, southwest corner 3d-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., minister in charge.—SUNDAY, Dec. 2, subject of discourse—Morning—*The Pathway of the Just.* Evening—There will be held the monthly Sunday-school concert, at which there will be several speakers, singing, &c.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, AT Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., every SUNDAY. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Communicants' meeting last Saturday evening in every month, at 8 o'clock.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HENRY-ST., corner Scammel.—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, Rector, will preach the third of a course of sermons on *Lord's Prayer.* Rev. Dr. MORRIS will preach in the evening at 7½. The public are invited.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY. Seats free. Class-meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend. Sacrament after morning service.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. G. O. ESRAY. Morning Subject—*Illusions.* Evening Subject—*A Sermon after Thanksgiving.* Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE ANNUAL MEETING IN AID OF the Mission at Grande Ligne, will be held on SABBATH EVENING, in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, (Dr HENDRICK'S,) 2d-av., near 10th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Mr. LAFLOUR, from Grande Ligne, will address the meeting.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will administer Confirmation at 7½ A. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 3 P. M., and Rev. WILLIAM G. HUGHS at 7½ P. M. The afternoon service will be for deaf mutes.

"LECTURES FOR THE JEWS" WILL be resumed in the Church of St. Matthias, corner 32d-st. and Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Subject: *The Hope of Israel.* Jews and Gentiles are invited.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST. NEAR Broadway.—Services on SUNDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the morning—*A Gospel Church.* Baptism in the evening.

DR. H. B. STORER WILL SPEAK BEFORE the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free, and all invited to hear for themselves.

REV. F. C. EWER, RECTOR OF Christ Church, 5th-av., corner of 35th-st., will repeat the third and last of the course of sermons on the *Aim of the Bible*, THIS EVENING. Seats free. Services at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE WILL DISCOURSE before the First Society of Spiritualists, in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Marriage; Who are the Infidels.* Conference at 3 P. M. The public are invited.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM PREACHES at his Church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject on Sunday morning—*Extravagance;* Evening—*The Poet's Creed.* Seats free in the evening.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of SUNDAY EVENING'S lecture—*John Calvin as a Christian Leader.*

A PRAYER MEETING, UNDER THE auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church Association, will be held at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av. on MONDAY, 3d inst., at 12 o'clock noon. The public are invited to attend.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—TWENTY-second-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching in this church by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., on SUNDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—Rev. G. L. DEMAREST will preach at National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON; services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—SUNDAY MEETINGS. Seats free. Question for discussion at 3 P. M.—*Is Happiness to be the Final Condition of all Mankind?* At 7½ P. M., discussion on the *Divinity of Christ.*

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine Service and Sermon in this Church on SUNDAY next at 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

IF THE LORD WILL, THE GOOD NEWS of God will be announced in Room No. 17 of No. 937 Broadway, corner 22d-st., TO-MORROW, "the first day of the week," at 10½ A. M., and in the evening at 7½.

IGLESIA DE SANTIAGO.—DIVINE SERVICE will be celebrated in the Spanish language at Trinity Chapel 25th-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. By order of the Vestry.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. Service—MORNING, by Rev. Mr. FOX, of Canada; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. HIGBEE.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH. Rev. Drs. HITCHCOCK and SHEDD will supply the pulpit of this church during the absence of Rev. Dr. Thompson. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., WILL PREACH in the West 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. HIGBEE will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

THE MESSENGER OF THE COMING Saviour will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Christ as Prophet, Priest and King.*

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS. Services in Harvard Rooms, 6th-av. and 42d-st., necessarily postponed till Dec. 9.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., WILL PREACH at the Cooper Institute on SUNDAY, 2d inst., services commencing at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

YORKVILLE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 84th-st., near 4th-av.—Rev. WM. DYMOND will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

PREACHING IN THE 50TH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, by the Pastor, Rev. SAMUEL H. COX, on SUNDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 1, 1866.

3,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C. 112⅞	100 Boston W. P....... 30½
2,000 do... .2d call 112⅞	200 Canton Co........ 45
10,000 do......... 113	50 Del. & Hud. Canal. 155¾
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62 103¾	300 West. U. Tel....... 46¾
3,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 107½	200 Mar. Pref......... 27¾
105,000 US.6s,5-20s,C.'65	500 Quick. Min.......... 44⅝
New Issue...... 108⅛	200 Cumb. Coal. P.. b30 70¾
13,000 do........ 108⅜	200 Atlantic S.S.Co.... 103
5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.	200 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 173
Sec. Ser...... 105⅛	150 do..... 171
60,000 do....... 105	100 Tol., W. & W....... 42⅛
1,000 do...... 105⅛	300 N. Y. Central....... 112⅜
10,000 do...... 105⅛	100 do....2d call 112⅜
25,000 do.....3d Ser. 105	500 do.....s30 113
1,000 N.Car.St.6s...x-c 56	1400 Erie Railroad..... 71⅝
1,000 do.... 56⅛	70 N. Y. & N. H. R..... 117
30,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 69	200 Reading R........ 112⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6s, ...x-c 69⅛	1200 do.... 112
4,000 do..... 68⅝	300 do....b5 112
20,000 O. & M. C..... 29⅜	1300 do....s60 111⅞
30,000 do..... 29⅜	200 M. S. & N. I....... 81⅛
100,000 do....s30 29⅜	200 do....s10 81⅛
18,000 do..... 29⅜	200 do....b5 81⅜
2,000 Mich. C. 8s, N. Bs 112	200 do.... 81⅜
5,000 C. & N.W. Con.	200 Clev. & Pitts..... 85⅛
Conv. Bds..... 88	200 Chi. & N. W....... 45⅛
3,000 Ch. & Gr. R. 1st. 71	200 do.....s60 43
5,000 Mariposa 1st M. 43	100 do.....c 44⅛
2,000 Kings Co. 6s, Bs. 98	100 do....2d call 44⅛
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 97	300 Chi. & N. W. P..... 72⅜
12,000 C.&R.I.Pa.R.7s. 93	200 do..... 72⅜
5 Bank of Commerce. 118	100 do..... 72⅜
5 Continental Bank.. 103	50 Cle. Col. & Cin. R.. 111
40 Irving Bank...... 106	200 Chic. & R. I.....b30 104⅛
13 Shoe & L. Bank.... 115	600 P., Ft.W.&C...... 105⅛
15 Amer. Ex. Co..... 82	100 Mil. & St. P....... 55⅛
100 Rutland Mar...... 21	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr..... 80⅛
50 So. Amer. Nav. & Marine R...... 111	100 Mil.&P.D.C.1st Pr. 97⅛

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

25,000 US.6s,5-20s,C.'65. 107⅛	100 N. Y. Cen......... 112
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	400 Erie Railroad...... 71⅛
New issue...... 108⅛	200 Reading R......... 111⅞
5,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s..R. 99⅞	200 Ohic. & N. W..... 44
25,000 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s.	200 Cleve. & Tol...... 113⅞
Sec. Ser..... 105⅛	200 do..... 113⅛
21,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.... 69	400 Ohio. & R. I...... 103⅞
3,000 Ohio & M. C..... 29⅛	100 Tol., W. & W...... 42
300 Quick. Min. Co..... 44⅛	800 P., F. W. & C...... 105

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. C.... 29⅜	600 do..... 112⅛
15,000 do.....b15 29⅜	400 do....s3 112⅛
100 Quicksilver........ 44⅞	200 M. So. & N. I...... 81⅛
100 do.....b3 45	600 do..... 81⅛
100 Mariposa Pref..... 27⅛	100 do....b10 81⅛
100 do.....s5 27⅛	300 do....s3 81⅛
100 do..... 27⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts..... 85⅛
500 West. U. Tel...... 47	200 Chi. R. I. & P..... 104⅛
300 do.....s10 46⅞	100 do....b10 104⅛
300 do.....s3 47	200 do.....s3 104⅛
100 N. Y. Cen.....c 112⅞	200 Chi. & N. W......s3 44⅛
100 Tol., W. & W...... 42⅛	1500 do..... 44⅛
200 Erie R........b3 71⅝	200 do.....b4 44⅛
100 do..... 71⅛	1400 Chi. & N. W. P..... 72⅜
100 do.....s3 71⅛	300 do.....c 72⅜
400 Reading R........ 112	200 do..... 72⅜
800 do..... 112⅛	100 do.....b10 72⅜
200 do.....s10 112	300 do.....s3 72⅜
600 do.....b10 112⅛	100 P., F. W. & C.....x-d 105⅛
300 do.....s15 112	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10,000 Ohio & M. Cer.. 29⅛	200 do.....s3 111⅞
100 Cum. Coal....... 69⅛	100 M. S. & N. I...... 81⅛
300 do.....c 69	200 do.....s3 81⅛
100 do.....s10 69⅞	300 do.....s3 81
200 Quicksilver.... 44⅛	500 Clev. & Pitts R..b3 84⅛
100 Mariposa Pr..... 28	300 Chi. R. I. & P..... 103⅞
100 West. U. Tel.....b3 46⅞	100 do.....s15 103⅞
300 At. Mail St. C..... 103	200 do.....c 103⅞
200 Clev. & Tol. R..... 113⅛	200 Chi. & N. W..... 44
200 do.....c 113⅞	200 do.....s3 44⅛
400 Erie R..... 71	200 do..... 44⅛
200 do.....b3 71⅛	200 do.....b10 44⅛
100 do.....s10 71	100 do.....s15 44⅛
200 do.....c 71⅛	300 Chic. & N.W. Pr..... 72⅛
200 do.....s3 71⅛	200 do.....b3 72⅜
800 Reading R..... 111⅞	200 do.....b10 72⅜
400 do..... 111⅞	100 do.....s3 72⅛
200 do.....c 111⅞	400 P.,F.W.&C.....x-d 105
200 do.....s30 111⅞	200 do.....s3 104⅞

SATURDAY, Dec. 1—P. M.

As usual on Saturday, only half a day's business was done at the Stock Exchange Boards, and this was considerably below the average forenoon transactions. In the Long Room there was a dull market for the Railways, and a disposition to sell at a concession from Friday's advance. This feeling continued until after 3 o'clock, when prices partially improved. On Wall-street the great dealers in the Public Funds had a good demand for the Consolidated 5-20s of 1865, January and July interest, and the price advanced to 108⅜ ₱ cent. The issue of these Bonds, with the January Coupon attached, closed on Friday, Nov. 30, and so did the transfers of the Registered Stock. The conversions of the 7.30 ₱ cents, First Series, into the Consolidated Bonds and Stocks go on as usual, but the interest on the 7.30s is calculated and allowed to 31st December, and the Bonds or Stocks bear Gold Interest from 1st of January.

The Gold Room in the forenoon showed less firmness than on Friday, and sold down from 141⅛ to 140⅞ ₱ cent., but at the close the price returned to 141⅛ ₱ cent. Exchange 109⅛ ₱ cent. The Customs demand for Gold for the week amounts to $1,220,956. The Export demand for all descriptions of Gold and Silver, $636,571, all in Spanish Doubloons, Gold Bars and Silver.

At 4 o'clock the following general quotations were made as compared with Friday afternoon. Money worked easy, the general rate being 6 ₱ cent., with exceptions as low as 5 and as high as 7 ₱ cent.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s......	100	100	Northwest........	44⅛	45⅛
U. S. 5-20s.......	108⅛	108⅞	N. West Pref.....	72⅛	*72⅜
U. S. 7.30s.......	105⅛	105⅛	Rock Island......	104⅛	104
N. Y. Central.....	113⅛	112	Fort Wayne.......	105⅛	105⅛
Erie..............	71⅛	71⅛	Cumb'land Coal.	70	69⅛
Hudson............	120⅛	121	Quicksilver......	45	44⅞
Reading...........	112	112⅛	W. U. Telegraph.	47	47
Mich. Southern..	82⅛	81⅛	Mariposa Pref....	27	28
Illinois Central..	118⅛	118⅛	Ohio Certificates	29⅛	29⅛
Pittsburgh........	85	85	American Gold	141⅛	141⅛
Tennessee 6s......	68⅛	69	Bills on London.	109⅛	109⅛

*Ex dividend.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'..........120	Bank of N. America...110
Phenix..............109	Hanover..............109
Tradesmen's.........143	Metropolitan.........130
Butchers & Drovers.127	Shoe and Leather...115
Ocean...............102	Continental..........103
American Exchange..114	Commonwealth........110
Pacific.............160	Central National.....113
Bank of the Republic.115	Fourth National.....108⅞

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883...... 95	Chi. & N. W. Int B.... 88
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887..... 97	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.... 80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. '76...... 1 6	Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv..... 83
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76.. 109	Del. L. & W. 1st M.....101
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76..... 109	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund 103
Erie 1st mort.. 1876..... 100	N. J. Central 2d M......100
Erie 7s. 2d mort., 1879.. 1 0	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.102
Erie 7s. 3d mort., 1883. 94	Cleve. & P. 2d M..... 94
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888. 89	Cleve. & P. 3d Con..... 92
Buff. N.Y.& E.1st M.'77. 97	Chi. & Al. 1st M. s. f.... 101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869.102⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.. 90
Hud. R. 7s.2d M..s.f.'85.105	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.. 82
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72...100	Pennsylvania R. R. bonds.. 81
Mich. Cn.8 ₱ c., '69-'72.112	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M.... 92⅛
N. Ind. Goshen L... 1868. 95	Chic. & Mil. 1st M..... 91
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c. 96⅛	Joliet & Chic. 1st m..... 100
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875.... 105	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M. 70
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. 8.. ⅜	N. Y. & N. H. 6s...... 95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in. 75	

The Treasury Office in this City loses a valuable and experienced officer by the resignation of Mr. RODMAN, of the Interest Paying Desk, to accept the Cashiership of the Croton National Bank. We regret also to hear the early resignation of the Cashier of the Treasury Office, Mr. JACOB RUSSELL, spoken of, in consequence of the tender to him of a more eligible financial position, in point of emolument, in Wall-street.

The following is a statement of the business, during November, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York:

November 1, 1866, by balance......		$93,517,134 68
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs........	$8,087,584 28	
On account of gold notes........	15,611,040 00	
On account of internal revenue	519,919 53	
On account of Post-office Department........	162,748 24	
On account of transfers........	3,573,500 00	
On account of patent fees........	3,395 50	
On account of miscellaneous....	46,733,616 67—	74,791,704 22
Total..........		$157,308,840 30
Payments:		
Treasury drafts..........	$65,324,471 38	
Post-office drafts..........	181,091 45—	65,505,562 83
Balance Nov. 30, 1866..........		$91,803,277 47
By balance, Cr., disbursing accounts..........	$8,391,999 53	
Receipts during the month.....	10,166,509 36—	18,558,508 89
To payments............		8,549,879 14
Balance..........		$10,008,629 75
By balance, Cr., interest accounts..........	$1,258,108 95	
By appropriations..........	15,959,134 16—	17,217,243 11
To payments in coin..........	14,786,271 87	
To payments in notes..........	1,968,019 28—	16,754,291 15
Balance............		$462,951 96
By receipts for customs in the month of November, 1866.......		$8,087,584 28
By receipts for customs in the month of November, 1865.......		10,138,601 29
Decrease in the month of November, 1866..........		2,051,017 01
By balance, credit, bullion and expense account for Assay Office..........		$1,287,297 86
By coin received during the month..........	$1,647,858 23	
By fine bars received during the month..........	197,033 89—	1,844,891 12
Total............		$3,131,689 98
To payments in coin..........	$777,594 93	
To payments in fine bars..........	563,455 67—	1,341,050 60
Balance..........		$1,790,639 48
By funds in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office..........	$102,274,859 19	
By funds in hand in Assay Office..........	1,741,897 41—	104,016,753 59
By fine bars at Assay Office.....	194,474 80	
By unparted bullion, Assay Office..........	598,172 51	
By bullion at the Mint for coinage..........	876,760 08—	1,669,406 89
Total..........		$105,686,160 48
Less temporary loan to be reimbursed..........	$4,053,779 77	
Due depositors..........	1,413,112 00—	5,466,891 77
Balance..........		$100,219,268 71

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, New-York, for the month ending Nov. 30, 1866:

Deposits of Gold..........		$1,144,000 00
Foreign Coins..........	$5,000 00	
Foreign Bullion..........	35,000 00	
United States Bullion..........	1,104,000 00	
Deposits of Silver, including purchases..........		40,000 00
Foreign Coins..........	$19,600 00	
Foreign Bullion..........	4,500 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)..........	13,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior)..........	500 00	
United States Bullion, (Nevada)..........	3,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in bars....	$560,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in coins....	624,000 00—	1,184,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped..........		2,633,717 69
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage..........		2,530,780 60

The Richmond *Times* publishes the following condensed statement of the just prepared report of the Treasurer of Virginia for the fiscal year beginning 1st October, 1865, and ending 30th September, 1866:

FINANCIAL CONDITION AT THE END OF FISCAL YEAR.

The aggregate balance in the treasury on the morning of the 1st day of October, 1865, as per last annual report, was....	$98,083 73
Received from 1st October, 1865, to 30th September, 1866, inclusive............	999,044 54
Total..........	$1,097,128 27
Disbursed from 1st October, 1865, to 30th September, 1866, inclusive............	$761,968 69
Balance on hand 1st October, 1866....	$335,159 58

To the credit of the Commonwealth in the following banks:

Planters' National Bank of Richmond....	$76,245 82
Union Bank of Richmond..........	91,711 20
First National Bank of Richmond..........	84,796 60
National Exchange Bank of Richmond....	82,405 96
Total..........	$335,159 58

RECEIPTS

The following exhibits the receipts on account of the Commonwealth from Oct. 1, 1865, to Sept. 30, 1866:

Arrears of taxes..........	$22,562 41
Banking Clerk's salary..........	81 99
Board of Public Works..........	6,364 08
Clerks of County and Corporation Courts..........	2,471 94
Clerks of Circuit Courts..........	216 06
Express companies..........	76 25
Hire of Penitentiary convicts..........	1,179 31
Insurance companies..........	2,663 65
Inspectors of tobacco..........	116 50
James River and Kanawha Company....	533 00
Literary fund fines..........	9 50
Miscellaneous..........	650 75
Oyster Inspectors..........	3,256 74
Notarial Seals..........	331 33
Privy Seals..........	754 30
Register of Land Office..........	519 10
Revenue Taxes, 1865..........	901,685 26
Redemption of Land..........	414 83
Railroad Companies..........	2,881 38
Rent of Public Warehouse..........	1,027 25
Temporary Loans..........	50,000 00
Unappropriated lands..........	710 87
Weighmaster of live stock..........	495 04
Total amount received in the fiscal year ending September 30, 1866..........	$999,044 54
Balance on hand 1st day of October, 1865, per last annual report..........	98,083 73
Total..........	$1,097,128 27

DISBURSEMENTS.

The following is a statement of the disbursements on account of the Commonwealth during the said fiscal year:

Criminal charges..........	$68,099 99
Contingent expenses of courts..........	25,146 50
Contingent fund..........	39,679 10
Commissioners of Revenue..........	3,042 90
Civil prosecutions..........	10 20
Commissioners of Covington and Ohio Railroad..........	1,324 66
Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution..........	25,000 00
Expenses of registration..........	894 26
Expenses of representation..........	32 06
Expenses of lunatics..........	743 59
Expenses of funding interest on public debt..........	643 50
Expenses of Board of Public Works..........	54 80
Eastern Lunatic Asylum..........	57,728 30
Eastern lunatic asylum—Act of Feb. 24, 1866..........	18,383 45
General account of revenue..........	41,496 14
General appropriations..........	3,094 71
General Assembly..........	105,899 70
Interest on public debt..........	15,400 97
Miscellaneous..........	178 75
Medical College of Virginia..........	1,500 00
Materials for machinery..........	10,000 00
Middlebook bridge..........	500 00
Military contingent..........	652 65
Officers of government..........	73,645 08
Officers of penitentiary..........	9,552 28
Officers of militia..........	2,177 04
Penitentiary criminal charges..........	6,925 71
Penitentiary house expenses..........	5,567 24
Public guard..........	24,391 10
Public Printing..........	8,779 73
Printed records of Court of Appeals..........	383 70
Repairs of Capitol and Governor's House..........	8,757 15
Repairs of Penitentiary..........	17,421 37
Temporary loans..........	52,266 82
Temporary clerks, Auditor's office..........	1,377 50
University of Virginia..........	15,000 00
Virginia Military Institute..........	15,040 65
Vaccine agent..........	250 00
Western Lunatic Asylum..........	86,060 00
Warrants on account..........	14,967 12
Amount disbursed in the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1866..........	761,968 63
Balance on hand 1st day of Oct., 1866..........	335,159 58
Total..........	$1,097,128 27

SECURITIES DEPOSITED BY FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

It appears that the twenty-nine foreign insurance companies doing business in the State have, under act of February 3, 1866, deposited in the State Treasury $885,000 in Virginia registered and coupon bonds, and $30,000 in notes secured by deeds on real estate.

AMOUNT OF SECURITIES AND OUTSTANDING COUNTERSIGNED NOTES OF THE INDEPENDENT BANKS OF THE STATE.

The Bank of Berkeley, with a countersigned circulation of $11,000, has on deposit $11,000 City of Wheeling guaranteed bonds; Central Bank of Virginia, circulation $32,491, on deposit $33,000 Virginia registered bonds; Bank of Commerce, circulation $39,140, on deposit Confederate bonds $35,000, Virginia registered $38,900, Richmond and Danville Railroad bonds $300; Bank of the Commonwealth, circulation $162,000, on deposit Confederate bonds $162,000; Fairmont Bank, circulation $860,000, on deposit City of Wheeling guaranteed bonds, $1,000; Farmers' Bank of Fincastle, circulation $88,100, on deposit Confederate bonds $20,000, Virginia registered bonds $94,100; Bank of Howardsville, circulation $51,191, on deposit Virginia registered bonds $53,408 36; Bank of Manassas, circulation $2,655, on deposit Virginia temporary loan $2,655; Monticello Bank, circulation $14,200, on deposit Virginia registered bonds $3,160, Virginia Central Railroad bonds $11,900; Merchants' Bank of Virginia, circulation $182,995, on deposit Virginia registered bonds $178,995, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds $4,000; Bank of the Old Dominion, circulation $132,000, on deposit Virginia registered bonds $102,000, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds $30,000; Bank of Philippi, circulation $21,000, on deposit Virginia registered bonds $21,160; Bank of Richmond, circulation $33,465, Confederate bonds $27,000, Virginia registered $8,400; Bank of Rockbridge, circulation $54,300, on deposit Virginia registered bonds $54,300; Bank of Rockingham, circulation $93,427 50, on deposit Virginia registered bonds $72 570, City of Wheeling guaranteed bonds $21,000; Bank of Scottsville, circulation $32,070, on deposit Virginia registered bonds $32,330; Southwestern Bank of Virginia, circulation $108,800; on deposit Virginia registered bonds $109,700; Trans-Allegheny Bank, circulation $1,900, on deposit Virginia registered bonds $2,300; Bank of Weston, circulation $4,205, on deposit Virginia temporary loan $3,905, Virginia registered bonds $300; Bank of Winchester, circulation $30,900, on deposit Virginia registered bonds $8,900, City of Wheeling guaranteed bonds $22,000.

The American Railroad *Journal* publishes the following official statement of the Traffic Returns of the Canadian Railways for the month ending Oct. 31, 1865 and 1866:

Railways	Total, 1866.	Total, 1865.	Miles in operation, 1866.	Miles in operation, 1865.
Great Western....	$183,259	$257,624	345	345
Grand Trunk.....	603,371	601,020	1,377	1,377
London and Port Stanley.....	6,411	4,571	25	25
Welland.....	11,058	15,487	25	25
Northern.....	49,768	48,268	94	94
Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton....	13,388	11,502	43	43
Port Hope and Peterborough....	12,255	7,913	31	31
Cobourg and Peterborough.....	(No Returns.)			
Brockville and Ottawa.....	12,219	10,216	86	91
Prescott and Ottawa....	7,882	9,573	54	54
Carillon and Grenville..	(No Returns.)			
Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly.....	(No Returns.)			
St. Lawrence and Industry.....	997	1,049	12	12
Total.....	$1,007,096	$1,065,613	2,104	2,099

The movements in Tobacco during the month of November, just closed, Messrs. GANS & SON notice thus:

"*Kentucky Tobacco.*—Owing to the heavy decline in gold, and to the still prevailing general depression, trade has been very much restricted. In some business circles still further monetary difficulties are apprehended; and, although our line stands on such a firm basis that it cannot be shaken by the misfortunes of other branches, and all our leading tobacco houses must be considered as beyond the reach of any ordinary accident, still the general depression had its effect. The sales have been nearly 3,000 hhds., of which 1,300 were for export, from 5c. to 22c. Our stock, consisting of the residue of the poor crop of 1865, gives buyers but little scope for selection, and hence purchasers await the arrival of the new crop before entering into any large transactions. It is conceded that the new crop is a very fine one as to quantity. Reports are very contradictory; for while some place the whole crop of all the States, including Virginia and North Carolina, at 125,000 hhds., others speak of a larger quantity, without taking the crop of the far West into account—that is to say, that Western region which has planted tobacco extensively since the commencement of the war. We think we cannot be far from the mark by estimating the whole crop at 150,000 hhds.; it should, however, not surprise us if later information should change our views.

Seed Leaf—Sales of some magnitude, about 5,000 cases, have been effected, the bulk of which being for export had to be forced off at low rates. We have a superabundance of common Tobacco, both in this market and in the interior, part of the crops of 1863, 1864 and 1865, for which there is no demand whatsoever, and hence it stands to reason that we may see lower prices yet for common stock. The crops of 1865, of all the Seed Leaf growing States excepting Pennsylvania, were of a poorer description than for many years. That of Connecticut and Massachusetts is almost intact; whenever that is thrown on the market we may expect a total unsettlement of values. There have been sales to some extent of old good Connecticut, besides 350 cases Pennsylvania Wrappers of the crop of 1865 have been purchased at nearly 17c. for anticipated home demand; 600 cases running have been bought in Pennsylvania at a full price; 550 cases new Ohio, selected, have likewise been taken by the home trade. The other principal sales were 1,300 cases Ohio, to arrive, and some 275 cases Western Tobacco, both at private terms. The bulk of the transactions foot up as follows:

	Old.	New.
Connecticut..........	400 cases.	200 cases.
New-York..........	200 cases.	200 cases.
Ohio..........	1,100 cases.	1,700 cases.
Pennsylvania..........	200 cases.	400 cases.
Other kinds..........		500 cases.

Of Florida, 36 cases have been sold at from 8c. to 20c.

Spanish Tobacco.—Of Havana the sales were nearly 1,000 bales, fillers at from 80c.@$1 10. Yara—432 bales were sold at 70c. to $1 02, with a part resale for export at private terms. Cuba—94 bales were taken for export at private terms. Manufactured—This branch has been quiet, with a fair demand for good Virginia bright work."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

"The quantity of anthracite coal sent by Philadelphia and Reading Railroad this week is 48,770 tons, and by Schuylkill Canal, 30,543 tons. Total, 79,315 tons, a decrease as compared with the corresponding period of last year of 19,183 tons.

The coal season for this year is now about closing, and hereafter the shipments from the regions will be light; probably two-thirds of the Lehigh and Schuylkill collieries will stop to-day.

The fiscal year of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad, ended yesterday, Nov. 30.

Coastwise freights continue high, but with a downward tendency, and the supply of vessels is better than it has been for several weeks.

Prices remained unchanged: $5 25 to $5 50 for white ash; $5 .0 to $6 for red ash, and $5 60 to $5 75 for bituminous, (or Broad Top,) as to quality on board of vessel."

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1866.

SIR: Information which has reached this office from various parts of the country, leads me to instruct the revenue officers of the districts whence Cotton is transported, as follows:

The additional regulations in relation to the transportation of Cotton, dated Oct. 22, 1866, are to be made operative in all districts, those which are large and sparsely settled, or otherwise.

Internal Revenue officers in such districts are expected to afford all lawful facilities to the easy movement of cotton, so long as the collection of the tax on the same is provided for in a manner satisfactory to this office. It is not necessary that a Revenue officer should actually see the bales for the transportation of which a permit is given.

On the other hand, in case any bales are found in transportation from your District not answering the description in a permit, such bales are liable to seizure, and you are expected to exercise this power, so far as is necessary for the protection of the revenue against fraud.

Revenue officers in districts where cotton is transported without payment of tax, will receive no commission on the tax of such cotton, unless it is accompanied in its transportation by permits showing that it was so transported thence.

Very respectfully, THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

W. P. BENTON, Esq., Collector First District, New-Orleans, La.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1866.

SIR: In reply to your letter of Nov. 17, in relation to terra cotta ware, I have to say that this office has not regarded terra cotta ware as earthen ware within the meaning of the law. Very respectfully,

(Signed) THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

J. A. BROWN, Collector Sixth District, Indianapolis, Ind.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

The Government said to have been Defrauded of Large Amounts in Troy and Vicinity—A History of the Cases.

From the Troy Press, Nov. 28.

About two weeks since Mr. WM. G. CARR, Revenue Inspector for the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Districts, commenced, in connection with Assessor NEHER, a rigid examination into the business of certain parties in this City, whose returns of revenue, by close comparison and inquiry, bore self-evident proof of being fraudulent. For the past two weeks these investigations have been going on, and the result is the development of a series of frauds which involve a large sum of money that legitimately belongs to the Government. Up to the present time fourteen cases, in which the parties have either made fraudulent returns or no returns at all, have been investigated, and the delinquents have been requested to make good the amount of their frauds or suffer the penalty of the law. There were two cases involving an additional assessment of $1,000 each; one involving $1,920, one $1,598, one $807, one $720, and the remainder smaller amounts. The additional assessments in the fourteen cases alluded to amount in the aggregate to $10,150 92, and the aggregate of penalties against the same parties amount to $5,050, making together a total sum of $15,101 22, which accrues to the benefit of the Government. A proportion of about one-half of these parties have compromised with the Government officers by paying the penalty and additional assessments, and the remainder of the cases remain unsettled. It may be proper to state that the information which led to the detection of the delinquents, mostly came from individuals outside of the revenue office. Previous to his appointment in this locality, Inspector CARR was engaged in the detection of frauds in New-York and its immediate vicinity; and through his efforts there and here, the sum of $240,000 has been secured to the Government from persons who have made fraudulent returns to the revenue officers.

A TEST CASE.

Having given an account of the discovery and partial adjustment of the frauds upon the revenue in this city, it may be well to present the leading features of a test case which promises some important developments. Among the parties who were suspected of making fraudulent returns to the Assessor was J. KSENSKY, a Jewish clothing merchant. The case of Mr. KSENSKY, as related by himself in a communication addressed to the editors of this paper, is as follows:

It is untrue that I ever evaded the payment of the Internal Revenue tax: on the contrary, I have always paid it promptly and fully; but about one week ago I was sent for by the Assessor of this district, under a pretext that he desired to see me in reference to my brother's business. I went as requested, and soon after reaching his office, I was served with a summons to be examined forthwith concerning my business, and to produce all my books of account, papers, &c., relating to my business. Without making any charge whatever against me, or giving me an opportunity even of seeing counsel, the Assessor proceeded to examine me in regard to my business transactions during the past three years, all of which questions I answered him, as well as I could, considering that I had no books or memoranda with me, and was wholly unprepared to give him accurate, detailed information. He then asked me if I had a bank-book. I told him I had. He then required me to surrender that book to him, and I declined to do so, and stated that I would not do so unless compelled by law. He then said he would have me arrested, and thereupon made application to the United States Commissioner for an attachment against me for contempt. Under that attachment I was arrested and held to bail. I then determined to know whether I had any right in the premises, or whether it was the law of the land that a citizen could be arrested without any charge or complaint being preferred against him. I therefore employed M. I. TOWNSEND, of this city, and JOHN H. WHITE, of the City of New-York, who on Monday appeared before the Commissioner, and moved to dismiss the proceedings, on the ground that the same were irregular, illegal and void. The Assessor suddenly found himself unprepared to go on with the case, and at his request the case was adjourned to the 7th day of December next. I deny that I have been guilty of any fraud, and I hold myself in readiness to meet any charges that may be preferred against me, when put in a shape to enable me to know what the charges are; but these raving, inquisitorial, *ex parte* examinations of parties, to enable the Assessor to find out something out of which to make a charge, I am advised by my counsel, are without precedent, authority or law.

JOSEPH KSENSKY.

The remarks made by Messrs. TOWNSEND and WHITE at the examination before United States Commissioner SYLVESTER, on Monday, indicate that KSENSKY and his friends are determined to test the matter fully. We learned yesterday that several of the Jewish merchants on Congress-street who had been charged with making fraudulent returns, and had not yet compromised with the Government, were preparing to imitate Mr. KSENSKY's example, and oppose the action of the Government, and to that end have contributed a considerable sum of money and employed competent counsel. The counsel of Mr. KSENSKY base their opposition to the action of the revenue officer upon the decision of Judge SMALLEY, of Vermont, who, about one year ago, decided that when a tax had been paid, and the Government officials had given a receipt for the same, no reassessment could be legally made. But Congress, last Summer, in amending the Revenue Law, made an amendment to this effect: In case it shall be ascertained that the annual list or any other list that may have been delivered to the Collector is imperfect or incomplete in consequence of any omissions of names, or understatement, or undervaluation, or false or fraudulent statement, the Assessor may enter upon his monthly or special lists the names so omitted, together with the tax for which they may have been liable, and also the names of the parties in respect to whose returns there has been any omission or fraudulent return or undervaluation, together with the amounts for which they may be liable, over and above all other amounts. This amendment practically annuls the decision of Judge SMALLEY, and is the authority upon which the Assessor in this district has acted. In the case of KSENSKY, it must be understood, the charge is for contempt in refusing to exhibit to the Assessor the necessary books and papers required by law. The result of his trial will be the test of the validity of that portion of the law we have just analyzed. The Revenue Department, through its officials in this district, are doubtless prepared to test the matter as thoroughly as may be desired; while on the other hand the defendants are equally determined to push the matter to final issue.

There is one point in this case that we deem it proper to allude to before closing. One of the counsel for KSENSKY has, we understand, advised the destruction of all books and papers held by the parties who have been detected in making alleged fraudulent returns, and have not yet compromised with the Government.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

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IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	112½	113	June, 7-30........	105	105¾
Coupon 1881.....	112⅞	113	July, 7-30........	105	105¾
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106¾	106⅞	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '62.	108⅞	108⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅞	115¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	106⅞	106⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115¼
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107	107⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114¼
New, '65..........	108⅛	108⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113¼
10-40 Registered.	99½	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111½	111¾
10-40 Coupon....	99¾	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	110¾
Gold..............	141⅛	141⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¼
August, 7-30......	105⅞	106	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109¾	110

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SEVEN-THIRTIES,
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and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

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EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,

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Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 6 NEW-ST.,

Stock Exchange Building.

NEW-YORK.

A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been requested by the Board of Directors, and also formally required by creditors of the Company, to take possession of all such property of said Company as, by the terms of its deed of assignment, executed on the 24th day of September, 1866, did not pass immediately into their hands—

Hereby give notice that they have taken the said property into possession, with a view to the execution of the trust.

And they give further notice that they will receive written proposals up to the 15th of December, 1866, for the purchase, for cash, of the whole property of the Company, in gross or in detail, at different points—the same consisting of wagons, horses, safes, furniture, and all other articles heretofore employed by said Company in the prosecution of its business.

Inventories showing the character and location of the property can be seen at the office of the Trustees, No. 134 Baltimore-street, Baltimore, where all information in regard to the same will be afforded to persons desiring to submit proposals.

If no such proposals be received and accepted, the property will be offered at public sale, for cash, at such times and places as will be indicated in future advertisements.

JOHN BLAIR HOGE,
JOHN J. KELLY,
C. OLIVER O'DONNELL, Trustees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to adjournment to meet at the call of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Company, a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to hear the report of the Committee, and for such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. By order of the Committee,

H. P. ALLEN, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1866.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 10th day of November inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 12th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 13th day of December next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL R. R. CO., ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 12th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 25, 1866.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the 1st Monday of January, 1867, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, on the 7th, to the 22d inclusive, of January, 1867.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

PAH-RANAGAT VALLEY SILVER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an election by the stockholders of seven Trustees, to manage the stock, property and concerns of the PAH-RANAGAT VALLEY SILVER MINING COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to 13th day of December, inclusive. By order of AUGUSTUS L. BROWN, Acting Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER R. R. COMPANY, of South Carolina, hereby gives notice that it has placed to the credit of its First Preferred First Mortage Bondholders with M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 54 Broadway, the semi-annual interest due on said Bonds on Dec. 1, 1866. Holders of Coupons will please call and collect their interest.

HENRY M. DRANE, President.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 25, 1866.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT the next session of the Legislature of the State of New-York to amend the Charter of the FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York.

DATED NOV. 20, 1866. n26-1aw6wM

NOTICE—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Six Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Western Pacific Railroad of California, due the first December, will be paid IN GOLD on and after that date, by GEO. T. M. DAVIS. No. 47 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., less Government tax, on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending the 1st day of December next, payable on and after the 17th day of December next in the preferred stock of the Company, at par, to holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company on the 1st day of December. The Transfer-Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st of December, and open on the morning of the 18th. Fractional parts of a share of the Dividend declared will be paid for in cash by the Treasurer at the rate of the price of the stock the day preceding the purchase.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 6th day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of December.

JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 3d of December. Transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 3d prox., both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Dec. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866.

$17,316,001 83.

This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.

DIVIDENDS ANNUAL AND IN CASH, which may be used in payment of premiums, or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.

Attention is called to the

INSTALMENT FEATURE,

Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART, Secretaries.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA.

The following property will be sold at a PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1866.

Property at FORT FISHER, NORTH CAROLINA, as follows:

About 70,000 pounds unserviceable guns, shot and shell.

34 unserviceable gun-carriages, with the irons on them.

340 barrels damaged powder.

Laying at the railroad depot in ATLANTA, Ga.:

104,000 pounds cast-iron guns.

At the FINDLAY IRON WORKS AT MACON, Ga.:

A fine steam-press hammer, acting direct from cylinder; weight of drop 2,030 pounds.

At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS the following:

112,000 pounds cast-iron guns.

12,000 pounds cast-iron castings, some of them valuable.

330,000 pounds cast-iron scrap, (shot and shell, &c.)

6,000 pounds iron copper scrap.

120 field gun-carriages, with the irons on them.

140 ammunition chests, (black walnut and copper.)

60 sets artillery harness for two horses.

And a quantity of other property, consisting of principally, saddles, horses, equipments, infantry accoutrements, (leather,) musket appendages, harness, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks and blacksmith bellows.

The sale will commence at 10 A. M. and continue until all the property is sold.

TERMS: Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.

Persons desiring to purchase the property, either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.

D. W. FLAGLER, Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Capt. of Ordnance, Comdg. Augusta Arsenal.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FULTON-STREET PROPERTY, BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE IN PARTITION.

J. COLE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 4, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 339 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn:

The valuable store property known as Nos. 253, 255, 257, 259 and 261 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn. One half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

For maps and full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, or to Messrs. LOWREY, FRANSIOLI & SOREN, Attorneys, No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GOTHIC COTTAGE AND HIGHLY IMPROVED GROUNDS IN HARLEM.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, Gothic house and 5 valuable lots, northwest cor. Avenue A and 116th-st., house two-story and attic, basement and sub-cellar, 15 rooms, fine garden, &c., affording a delightful residence. Maps and particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A LARGE AND FINE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MATHEW MORGAN, Esq.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell, at auction, on MONDAY, 3d, and TUESDAY, 4th December, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., by order of Executors of the late Mathew Morgan, deceased, a large and fine collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, of the Italian, French, Flemish, German and English Schools, comprising, among others, a number of the finest ancient paintings which have been offered at auction in many years. In the modern school will be found the works of the following eminent artists, viz.:

A. Schneider,	R. Cazes,	M. A. Koek Koek.
T. Rosierre,	P. G. Vertin,	J. T. Vaarburg,
J. Van Lemputen,	E. Morehaut,	A. Eversen,
J. Spohler,	E. Van Seben,	C. Leickert,
J. Van Warden,	F. Van Severdonck,	H. Schaeb,

And others.

ALSO,

A number of fine old line and colored engravings.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEfault has been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, offer for sale at the [salesroom of the] Merchant's Exchange, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships, or vessels, respectively called *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—the said steamship *Atlantic* being of the burden of 2,687 93-100 tons, and the said steamship *Baltic* being of the burden of 2,814 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.

CLARKSON N. POTTER, of counsel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON MADISON AND 4TH AVS., 67TH, 74TH, 75TH, 97TH, 112TH, 113TH AND 120TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

MADISON-AV., 74TH AND 75TH STS.—14 lots, comprising entire front on avenue, and 2 lots on each street.

4TH-AV. northwest corner 112th-st.—25.2⅛x80 feet.

4TH-AV., northwest corner 113th-st.—4 lots, each 25.2⅛x40 feet.

4TH-AV., northwest corner 97th-st.—4 lots, each 25.2⅛x80 feet.

67TH-ST.—3 lots south side, 150 feet east 5th-av., each 25x100.5.

57TH-ST.—19 lots north side, 80 feet west of 4th-av., each 25x100.10.

112TH-ST.—6 lots north side, 80 feet west 4th av., each 25x100.10.

113TH-ST.—8 lots north side, 80 feet west 4th-av., each 25x100.10.

120TH-ST.—15 lots north side, 150 feet east of 11th-av., each 25x100.10.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for two years, at 7 per cent., at option of the buyer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

Nov. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking, Exchange and Commission business, under the firm of JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.

JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—HAVING ASSOCIATED with me in the cotton brokerage business my sons ISAAC C. THOMAS and DAVID P. THOMAS, the business will be conducted in future under the name of JAS. P. THOMAS & SONS.

Nov. 28, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—To extend an established and very profitable cash manufacturing business. Address EMERSON, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

$1,000 TO $5,000 TO INVEST IN A lucrative business. Address, with particulars, W. S. R., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1867—ALL SIZES AND styles; daily journals, expense books, blank books, paper, fancy and staple stationery at low prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

800 FOR SALE, 100 SLEIGHS, 500 HARNESSES.

1,000 STRAPS SLEIGH BELLS.

C. WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

DRY GOODS.

BROCATELLES,
TAPESTRIES,
REPS,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES, SHADES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

TAYLOR McGIBBON & Co.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY.

Between 11th and 12th sts.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE OF MOST DESIRABLE GOODS, some lots really less than half their value.

One case of ENGLISH POPLINS, $3 per dress.

One case of ENGLISH POPLINS, $3 75 per dress.

One case of SILK CHECKS and STRIPES FRENCH POPLIN, $5 per dress.

One case of SILK CHECKS, DOUBLE FOLD, FRENCH POPLIN, $5 per dress.

W. JACKSON, Importer,

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

A full assortment of the very latest Paris designs manufactured to order and beautifully trimmed,

AT RETAIL,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, DIAPERS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, &c.

ALSO, CURTAIN MATERIALS, BROCATELS, REPS, CHINTZES, MOREENS, DAMASKS and Upholstery Goods of every kind.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

WINTER HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, &c.

A FINE ASSORTMENT

AT RETAIL, AT REDUCED PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

WOOLENS AT REDUCED PRICES!

FANCY CLOAKING, BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c., &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH SILKS! REDUCED PRICES!

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE STYLES, Suitable for the holidays.

ALSO, MEDIUM QUALITIES

in Great Variety, at Retail, at Reduced Prices!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

RICH LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, CAPES, BARBES, SETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

Also, LOW-PRICED LACES, and RICH EMBROIDERIES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-STREET.

DRESS GOODS! REDUCED PRICES!

A full assortment of desirable Winter dress goods at retail,

AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK.

ALL THE GOODS NOW IN STOCK MUST BE SOLD BEFORE DEC. 15.

All the departments replenished with new goods bought at the last auction sales, when such great sacrifices were made by importers. Ladies are the best judges of the REAL BARGAINS in this City. Their verdict is respectfully asked.

SILK FOR DRESSES IN PLAIN COLORS FOR DAY AND EVENING DRESSES.

SILK VELOURS AND SILK POPLINS, Both in fancy and plain—novelties!

FANCY FRENCH PLAIDED POPLINS. ALSO, STRIPED AND CHINE.

PLAIN AND FANCY LINSEY WOOLSEY, AND VICTORIA WOOLSEY.

CLOTHS FOR CLOAKING.

An incomparable assortment this week, at HALF VALUE.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COTTON GOODS, &c., at the cost value of this day's market.

MOURNING GOODS DEPARTMENT

Also replenished, and prices down.

LEGRAIN.

No. 729 Broadway and No. 1 Waverly-place.

CHEAP GOODS WILL ALWAYS SELL.

ADOLF KUSTER, No. 225 8TH-AV.,

CONTINUES HIS GREAT SALE OF

CHEAP MERINOES AND SILKS.
CHEAP REPS, PARAMATTAS, ALPACAS,
CHEAP FANCY PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
CHEAP CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
CHEAP BALMORAL SKIRTS,
CHEAP BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,
CHEAP CLOTHS FOR MEN'S WEAR,
CHEAP TABLE LINENS AND DAMASK,
CHEAP MUSLINS AND CALICOES,
CHEAP UNDER-GARMENTS FOR LADIES AND GENTS,

AT LAST WEEK'S PRICES.

There is no doubt that Dry Goods will advance very shortly; we may not be able to offer these bargains much longer. Our advice is:

BUY SOON, BUY THIS WEEK, BUY OF ADOLF KUSTER, No. 225 8th-av.

GREAT DECLINE IN DRY GOODS.

DOWN! DOWN!! DOWN!!! THEY COME. MERCHANTS WITH LARGE STOCKS IN A BAD FIX. THEY CANNOT MARK THEIR GOODS AS LOW AS OUR AUCTION LOTS WITHOUT SUSTAINING A HEAVY LOSS. THIS THEY ARE VERY BACKWARD IN DOING. WE ANTICIPATED THIS GREAT CHANGE IN THE MARKET WEEKS AGO AND PREPARED OURSELVES FOR IT. CONSEQUENTLY WE ARE ABLE NOW TO GO IN THE AUCTION ROOMS WITH THE READY CASH IN HAND AND BUY GOODS AT OUR OWN PRICES; AND THIS WEEK WE SHALL OFFER TO THE PUBLIC MANY KINDS OF DRY GOODS, FULLY AS CHEAP AS THEY WERE BEFORE THE WAR.

ALPACAS, 20c., 25c., 31c., 37c.
ALL-WOOL MERINOS, 75c., $1.
RICH MOHAIRS, 60c., 75c., worth $1, $1 25.
CASSIMERES, 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $2 75, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7 A PAIR.
GOOD MUSLINS, 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 22c.

YOU CAN SAVE ON THE ABOVE-NAMED ARTICLES NEARLY ONE-HALF BY BUYING THEM OF US. NOTE CAREFULLY OUR NAME AND ADDRESS.

FOSTER & WELSH,

No. 221 8th-av., near 22d-st.

DRY GOODS AT PANIC PRICES.

AT LAMBERT'S NO. 523 GREENWICH-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

WE OFFER THIS WEEK THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS:
GOOD WHITE MUSLIN, 12½c., 18c., AND 20c.
FINE 4-4 WHITE MUSLIN, 23c. AND 25c., VERY CHEAP.
EXTRA QUALITY, FINE AS WAMSUTTA, 31c.
4-4 WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, 35c.; FORMER PRICE 44c.
THE REDUCTION ON MUSLINS IS FROM 5c. TO 10c. PER YARD.
BEST DELAINES 20c., 22c., AND 25c.; FORMER PRICE 31c.
PRINTS 15c., 18c. AND 20c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS 25c., 28c., AND 31c.
AUCTION LOT OF CASSIMERES 62c., 75c., $1.
DRESS GOODS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
PLAIDS AT 31c., 37c. AND 50c., WORTH 37c., 44c. AND 60c.
AUCTION LOT OF BLACK ALPACAS, VERY LOW.
HANDSOME CHINCHILLA BEAVERS, FOR LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKING, $2 50 AND $3.
LARGE LOT OF BLANKETS AT NEARLY HALF FORMER PRICES.
ALL WOOL BLANKETS, $3, $4 AND $5 PER PAIR.
EXTRA QUALITY, $6 AND $6 50.
THE REDUCTION ON BLANKETS IS FROM $2 TO $4 PER PAIR.

LAMBERT'S, No. 523 GREENWICH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

WILL OFFER DURING THIS WEEK,
BARGAINS IN LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
and
POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETS,
also
TARLETAN AND TULLE BALL DRESSES,
BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX IN POINT LACE,
and
NEW PATTERNS OF LACE SHAWLS,
JUST RECEIVED.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

FOR EVENING DRESSES.

EMBROIDERED ROBES IN NEW DESIGNS,
GAZE CHAMBERY'S,
GOLD AND SILVER EMBROIDERED SILKS,
NEW SHADES OF
RICH FANCY SILKS AND SATINS.

The latest Paris novelties, just received by steamer *Ville de Paris*

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway and 10th-st.

PARIS JOUPONS AND BALMORALS,

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,
BOYS' JACKETS AND OVERCOATS,
GIRLS' DRESSES AND INFANTS' CLOTHING,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway and 10th-st.

RICH PARIS-MADE VELVET CLOAKS.

From $65 upward.

CLOAKS AND PALETOTS.

From $65 upward.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway and 10th-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR

SHAWLS,

in all grades. J. RUSSELL,

No. 232 Wooster-st., near Amity.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—AT NO. 6 WEST 11th-st., a fine assortment of goods, ladies' linen, bonnets, coiffures de fleurs x de perles, opera-manteaux, cloaks, laces, fans, jewelry of every description, bracelets, ear-rings, breast pins, all newly imported and most tasteful articles. Also for sale different new kinds of trimmings for ladies' dresses.

DRY GOODS

GREAT PANIC AMONG DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

THE AUCTIONEERS BUSY.

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st., will offer for the Holidays

$75,000 WORTH, DIRECT FROM AUCTION—THE CHEAPEST GOODS SOLD IN TEN YEARS.

1,000 Dresses of CALICO, FAST COLORS, at $1 25 and $1 50 per Dress.

3,000 Dresses BEST AMERICAN DELAINE, at $2 50 and $3 a Dress of twelve yards.

10,000 yard REAL WINSEY SKIRTINGS, at 50 cents per yard, worth $1.

1,500 Dresses FRENCH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS, from $2 40 a dress up—half price.

GREAT REDUCTION IN BLANKETS.

Great bargains in CLOTHS.
Great reduction in COTTON GOODS.
Great bargains in ALPACAS.
Great reduction in LINEN GOODS.
Great bargains in SHAWLS.
Great reduction in MERINOS.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!

For Thirty Days,

COLORED AND BLACK SILKS, VERY RICH GOODS,

at a reduction of 50 cents to $1 per yard.

This is a splendid chance to buy for the Holidays.

T. M. JAMES,

No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RICH DRY GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer at retail on MONDAY, Dec. 3.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED, having purchased largely at the great peremptory auction sales of last week, the

RICHEST SILKS AND MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS,

at about 50 cents on the dollar. Also,

SHAWLS,

the RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED, with the largest assortment of RICH MATERIALS for

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,

in VELVET and ASTRAKHAN CLOTHS, of all colors.

Also, BLACK and COLORED BEAVER CLOTH at less than half price.

CLOAKS.

A NICE CHOICE OF NEWLY-MANUFACTURED GARMENTS will be OFFERED at COST, to CLEAR OUT the GOOODS.

The BALANCE of STOCK with STILL FURTHER REDUCTION. LEGRAIN,

Nos. 729 Broadway and 1 Waverley-place.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

Wholesale trade very dull and manufacturers failing.

RETAILERS FULL OF DEAR GOODS

And no customers to buy them. The reason is

OLD STOCKS ARE NOW WORTH

BUT 50c. TO THE DOLLAR,

And most merchants are not willing to meet a loss by clearing out their goods at half price.

OUR TRADE INCREASING EVERY WEEK,

All caused by marking down OLD goods and selling

NEW GOODS AT NEARLY COST.

Ladies residing in Jersey City, Hoboken, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and the surrounding country will find themselves richly repaid by buying goods of us. Having two stores we are able to buy big auction lots cheap.

A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.

FINE MUSLINS 12½c.; former price 18c.
FINE GOODS 14c. and 16c.
EXTRA QUALITY 20c., 25c. and 30c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS 3.c.
OTHER STORES CHARGE 44c.

The decline in Muslins is from 6c. to 10c. a yard.

10,0 0 BLANKETS NEARLY HALF PRICE.

GOOD BLANKETS, $1 50.	Former Price.........	$3 00.
BETTER QUALITY, 2 00.	Former Price.........	4 00.
HEAVY BLANKETS, 2 50.	Former Price.........	4 50.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $3.	Former Price.........	5 00.

EXTRA ALL-WOOL, $4, $5, $6 and $8.

The decline in Blankets has been very great.

AUCTION DRESS GOODS: 25c., 37½c. and 50c.
Well worth 37½c., 50c. and 62½c.
WHITE FLANNELS, 25c. Former Price......37½c.
WHITE FLANNELS, 31c. Former Price......44c.
FINE and WIDE FLANNELS, 37½c.
Former Price......50c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 25c., 28c. and 31c.

These Flannels are just in from auction.

Also, BIG LOTS MERINOS, ALPACAS, POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

On Muslins and Flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard; on Alpacas and Merinos from 25c. to 50c. a yard.

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 157 8th-av., near 18th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

SMILLIE & CO.

Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.

No. 763 BROADWAY,

Between 8th and 9th sts.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

NO. 27 BOND-ST.

THE NEWEST STYLE FOR

Balls and Soirée Dresses.
Opera, Carriage and Traveling Cloaks.
Choice of Bonnets imported.

All orders promptly attended to. Apprentices wanted.

Mmes. PARRAIN PAUL & CO., de Paris.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

at greatly reduced prices. We have the largest and cheapest stock of Paris Corsets, from $1 25; also Misses' Corsets; all the new styles in Skirts. Skirts made to order at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

BROADWAY.

Several lots and corners suitable for mercantile houses and fancy goods, for sale. Address A. BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, corsets and skirts at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward meda &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

FURS.

FINE FANCY FURS.

CHAS. A. HERPICH

is now offering, at his spacious

FUR WAREROOMS,

No. 497 BROADWAY, near the St. Nicholas Hotel, the extensive and elegant stock of

FINE FURS,

at lowest wholesale prices, the same as charged at his old stand, No. 37 Maiden-lane. This stock consists of the very choicest varieties of

LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS' FURS,

all of his own importation and manufacture.

CHAS. A. HERPICH.

No. 497 BROADWAY and No. 37 MAIDEN-LANE.

FINE MINK, SABLE, SQUIRREL, AND other varieties of furs, at reduced prices, at PHILLIPS', No. 236 Bleecker-st. Repairing and altering faithfully executed.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements: low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT,

Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT AND DIRECTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by calling at the office, Room No. 39 Bible House, 8th-st. The following officers of the Association and Chairmen of the Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:

JAMES BROWN, President, 59 Wall-st.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, 25 Clinton-place.
JAMES LENOX, 53 5th-av.
JOHN C. GREEN, Vice-President, 71 South-st.
JOHN DAVID WOLFE, Vice-President, 13 Madison-av.
A. R. WETMORE, Vice-President, 81 Vesey-st.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, 78 South-st.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Recording Secretary, 60 Wall-st.
Wards I., II. and III.—Geo. W. Abbe, 8 Pine-st.
IV.—Charles Chamberlain 168 South-st.
V.—Henry S. Terbell, 67 Worth-st.
VI.—John Boyd, 12 Franklin-st.
VII.—Robert S. Place, 459 Water-st.
VIII.—John Endicott, 32 Charlton-st.
IX.—Daniel French, 1 Charles-st.
X.—B. G. Cole, 160 Forsyth-st.
XI.—James Little, 245 7th-st.
XII.—A. B. Demorest, 2d-av., corner 118th-st.
XIII.—Wm. A. Walker, 33 Sheriff-st.
XIV.—David Terry, 190 Mulberry-st.
XV.—F. A. Conkling, 103 10th-st.
XVI.—David Irwin, 204 West 21st-st.
XVII.—William Truslow, 89 2d-av.
XVIII.—Adam W. Spies, 57 East 21st-st.
XIX.—Joseph L. T. Smith, 113 East 42d-st.
XX.—H. G. Stone, 393 8th-av.
XXI.—Wm. B. Bibbins, M. D., 63 Lexington-av.
XXII.—A. M. Lyon, 126 West 42d-st.

ELECTED MANAGERS.

Stewart Brown, 9 West 34th-st.
Jonathan Sturges, 125 Front-st.
George Griswold, 91 5th-av.
E. C. Benedict, 80 10th-st.

R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary, 39 Bible House.

RAISINS—RAISINS—RAISINS.

100 whole boxes new Layer Raisins will be sold at $2 50 per box, by E. D. HAWKINS, No. 3 Vesey-st., side of Washington Market, third stand from Washington-st.

GUERLAIN

PERFUMER,

Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

Nov. 19, 1866.

I. X. L. WATER COLORS. I. X. L.—FOR coloring cartes de visite, photographs, engravings, &c. Ready for immediate use. Price $1 75 per box. Address A. BAUER, No. 57 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE.........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 8.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 18.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 16.

The British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 8
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY....Dec. 12
CITY OF PARIS.........SATURDAY.....Dec. 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK......SATURDAY.....Dec. 22

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO.................Dec. 5
HECLA..................Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage.......$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.

E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

THE QUEEN..........SATURDAY.....Dec. 8
DENMARK............SATURDAY.....Dec. 15
VIRGINIA...........SATURDAY.....Dec. 22
PENNSYLVANIA.......SATURDAY.....Dec. 29

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26.
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 2.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Dec. 8.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 15.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

THE BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

ALEX. BROWN & SONS, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT PORT ROYAL AND KEY WEST.

The steamship LIBERTY will be dispatched as above, from Baltimore, on TUESDAY, Dec. 4.

☞ The steamships of this line are furnished with Frazee's metallic life-boats, in addition to life-boats and apparatus required by law. ☜

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agents, No. 16 Spear's Wharf, Baltimore.

N. B.—Passengers by this route avoid a long distance of sea travel.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.

The regular departures of this line will hereafter be THURSDAY, at noon.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Thursday, Dec. 13.
EAGLE, GREENE, Thursday, Dec. 20.
From Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock M.

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The steamer COLUMBIA will be held over for a trip, and passengers and freight will be forwarded by the elegant screw steamship MISSISSIPPI, 2,000 tons burden, Capt. GEORGE SUMNER, to leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8.

Passenger accommodations very elegant, and not excelled. For freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Browling Green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY..........Dec. 3 | MONDAY..........Dec. 31
At Noon.

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fast and favorite steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on MONDAY morning at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

PIERSON'S WEEKLY LINE.

Steamship EUTAW is now receiving freight at Pier No. 18 East River, and will positively sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passengers, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The steamship GEN. GRANT will follow Dec. 15.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st, at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

DEC. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
DEC. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
DEC. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

FIRST VOYAGE.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.

FREIGHT received and THROUGH BILLS OF LADING signed per OCEAN QUEEN, Dec. 1, (slow,) and per HENRY CHAUNCEY, Dec. 11, (fast,) connecting closely, as above.

For freight, through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, calling at Havana.
MATANZAS, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. RYDER, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,) Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 6.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 13.

From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS ARAGO AND FULTON FOR SALE.

Proposals for the purchase of the above vessels will be received at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, until the 11th of December, instant, at 12 o'clock M.

Any information desired will be given by the officers of the Company at this office.

The ARAGO will make her next regular voyage, leaving New-York on the 22d inst.

No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXPRESSES.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.

Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Rector-st., Empire Building.
Temporary office, No. 296 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

The GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY will THIS DAY open its first line between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, for HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:

For heavy freight to Philadelphia	40c.	per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Baltimore	90c.	per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Washington	$1 20	per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Georgetown, D. C.	1 30	per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Alexandria	1 60	per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South, and Southwest, as a full express.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at either of the above offices.

S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
S. GWYNN, President, E. C. PECHIN, Treasurer, } No. 42 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Real Estate adjoining the Morris Canal, on the south side of Orange-st., 250 feet on Orange-st., 250 feet on First-st., now occupied by Calvin Crowell as a coal-yard.

Also, four acres and twenty hundredths of an acre, situated on Third-st., on the north side of Orange-st., distant about 400 feet from Orange-st.

The above property will be sold low and on very accommodating terms to close the estate of Elias Tomkins, deceased. If desired a large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Inquire of JOSEPH WARD, Executor, CALVIN CROWELL, on the premises, or L. D. TOMKINS, Orange.

FIFTH-AVENUE.

A splendid wide house for sale, with stable. Address A. BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUATED on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.

Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.

The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.

For further particulars, inquire of or address THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

VALUABLE TIMBER AND COTTON LANDS FOR SALE IN EAST FLORIDA.—These lands are heavily timbered, mostly with yellow pine, and are located conveniently to the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, and the Suwannee and other rivers, in Suwannee and Columbia Counties, East Florida, comprising over 41,000 acres, and will be sold in sections of 640 acres and upward. To the actual settler, no lands in the South offer greater inducements for either lumbering or farming purposes; and as a permanent investment, they present to the capitalist or speculator a prospect of the highest remuneration, from new connecting railroads, and the general improvements progressing in that section of the country. For further particulars apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers and No. 5 Reade sts., where a map of the lands can be seen.

A DESIRABLE FARM OF 125 ACRES FOR SALE—Situated at Union-place, (formerly Black Stump,) Long Island, two miles from Jamaica and three from Flushing; 92 acres of the land are in a good state of cultivation, the balance of wood and salt meadow; there are a good dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings. Inquire on the premises of D. W. SKIDMORE, or of GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM, ABOUT 200 acres, between Plainfield and Rahway, N. J.; healthy locality and pleasant situation; good house, very superior barn, &c.; apple and pear orchard; will be sold low if application is made soon. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$1,000,000—A LARGE NUMBER OF valuable Southern cotton plantations; several desirable mill properties; sugar, timber and turpentine land for sale, rent or exchange for City property, or merchandise. J. E. BROOME & CO., No. 62 Broadway, New-York.

47TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. FINE FOUR-story high-stoop, brown-stone house, superior order. Also, fine three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, frescoed, complete order; furniture if desired; possession; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—A GOTHIC cottage and quarter of an acre for sale at Woodstock, two miles above Harlem Bridge, six minutes' walk from horse cars, twelve minutes from Melrose depot. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

5TH-AV. LOTS, EMBRACING SEVERAL fine corners, between 45th, 59th and 89th sts., near 5th-av. Also, fine plots on 11th-av., (Boulevard;) bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN FEE, A VACANT lot, 25x100, between Madison and 6th avs. and 30th and 40th sts., not to exceed $10,000 cash. Address FEE, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES FOR sale cheap for cash, on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Immediate possession. J. M. COBURN.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., NO. 77 CEDAR-st., Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers, buy, sell, lease and exchange real estate, both in city and country. Some very desirable estates now offered at private sale.

TO LET.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TO LET, A THREE-story full sized house with gas and bath; furnished throughout, and furniture for sale; price $4,000 cash; including rent to May. Address SIDNEY, *Evening Post*, New-York.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 1 READE-ST., between Centre-st. and Broadway, with the basement; also, No. 25 Chambers-st., with or without basement; offices in building No. 25 Chambers-st. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—ON 11TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., A large, strongly-built building, 50x98, suitable for manufacturing purposes, or any business requiring plenty of room. Inquire of A. W. BARNES, No. 132 Chatham-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE, STABLE, &C., on Staten Island to let; pleasantly situated; within five minutes' walk of the second and third landings. Inquire of J. M. GLEASON, No. 199 Water-st.

STABLE TO LET—AN ABOVE-GROUND stable, four stalls, near Union-square. Apply at No. 34 East 14th-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS adjoining; also, rooms for single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

A VERY ELIGIBLE ROOM ON THE second floor, fronting on 10th-st., northwest corner of 10th and University-place, with adequate closets and all modern conveniences; adapted for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with first-class board; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 28 University-place.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with hygienic board, can be secured at the Turkish Bath Establishment, No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

SITTING-ROOM, WITH DOUBLE BEDroom, nicely furnished, to let to gentlemen, without board, at No. 149 [illegible]th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN A SUITE of rooms, or single rooms, on reasonable terms, at No. 20 15th-st., west of 5th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT EN suite to gentlemen without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEmen, without meals, at No. 66 Amity-st.

NICE, FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENtlemen only, in the private house 6 St. Mark's-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[OFFICIAL.]

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY.

TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1866.

All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application addressed to Commodore S. P. LEE, Hartford, Conn., who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next, or who do not present themselves when notified, will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them, when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1866.

ON THE PETITION OF WILLIAM SMITH, of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 5th day of April, 1853, for an improvement in Weaving Corded Fabrics, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 5th day of April, 1867;

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 18th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.

WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

MUSICAL.

HAINES BROTHERS'

NEW IRON-FRAME OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

with entire wooden bridges—a construction peculiar to ourselves, producing a very superior tone, and of wonderful power.

For sale at their extensive

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

corner 21st-st. and 2d-av. All those wanting a really good piano at a moderate price are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES

Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, *(as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights,)* and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.

Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" *applied directly to the full Iron Frame.*

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 29, 1865.

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your *in every respect matchless* Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co. in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.

Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.

LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE.
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you.* In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here.

Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.

WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between 4th-av. and Irving-place,
NEW-YORK.

MUSICAL BOXES

of every variety,
PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES,
and costing from
$3 50 TO $2,000.

The largest assortment that can be found anywhere.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO., Manufacturers and Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.

DECKER & CO.

NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.

Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.

NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.

The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.

☞ Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

MRS. E. A. KEARL, THE CELEBRATED teacher of the piano, harp, guitar and vocal music, will take a few more pupils. Terms reasonable. Address MRS. KEARL, care of Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway.

AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY of Music, No. 83 Madison-av., piano, violin, theory and vocal music; terms $10 per quarter. Conservatory instruction books free. Established 1858.

CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS" combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Warerooms 8th st., corner of 4th-av.

PROPOSALS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications, and estimates of cost, for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3,000 for the first, of $2,000 for the second, and $1,000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board.

T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 28th of December, 1866, for the following description of granite, to be delivered immediately, free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

20,000 cubic feet rough-cut Eastern granite, one-third to be 16 feet long and 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 10 to 13 feet long and 3½ to 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 6 to 9 feet long and from 3½ to 3 feet wide—all to dress exactly 18 inches in thickness. The stone to be sound, free from holes, and to be rough dressed all round.

20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite for wall above low water; to be from 4 to 10 feet long, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 18 inches in thickness. Beds, builds and joints to be rough-cut, and have full joints, all to be cut so as to form a good bend, 4,515 square feet face, to have chiseled arris, one inch wide, and to be neatly pointed, and free from holes; batter of face 1½ inch to the foot.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster, U. S. N.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Primary School-house now in course of erection on Vestry-st., near Hudson, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. H. BURRAS, } Committee on School
CLAUS PUCHHAFER, } Furniture, Fifth Ward.
Dated Nov. 21, 1866.

FURNITURE.

AT 20 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.,
still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO
J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
and
UPHOLSTERY,
No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st.
Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

ALL WHO USE THEM PRONOUNCE SINGER'S SPRING BEDS superior, strong, light and durable. Cannot get out of order or repair. Sold every where. Warerooms No. 215 Centre-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—RUN AWAY FROM THE corner of Clinton and Henry sts., on Friday evening, one LIGHT-BROWN MULE, about 14 hands high, with harness on; mane and tail clipped. The above reward will be paid on the return of the same, at No. 180 South-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Orchestra, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; dress circle, $1; gallery, 50 cents.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 7½ o'clock precisely.
FRENCH OPERA,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
(La Fille du Regiment.)
MUSIC BY DONIZETTI.
MARIE.........Mlle. NADDIE
TONIO.........Mons. ANTHELME

Ticket-offices at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE,

No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
MONDAY, DEC. 3, 1866.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF MR. BOGUMIL DAWISON in his great characters of Lord Harleigh, in SIE IST WAHNSINNIG, and Bonjour, in DIE WIENER IN PARIS.

STEINWAY HALL.

MRS. MARIE ABBOTT'S
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
THIS SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock.

The following artists have kindly tendered their services: Mlle. MATILDA TOEDT, Violiniste. Mr. F. STEIN, Baritone. Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, Pianist. Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist. Mr. J. M. ABBOTT, Conductor. Mr. DRESSLER, Conductor.

Tickets—One Dollar.
For sale at all the music stores and Steinway Hall.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.........Manager.
PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents; Children, under ten, to Dress Circle, 25 cents; to Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,

will be presented a most varied PROGRAMME OF NOVELTIES, introducing MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG, whose unprecedented and UNAPPROACHABLE FEATS OF EQUITATION have won for her, beyond the possibility of question, the position of PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD! ROBERT STICKNEY, CHAMPION PAD-RIDER OF THE GLOBE, who, in his peculiar style of horsemanship, stands WITHOUT A RIVAL ON EARTH, together with THE GREATEST FORCE OF DARING RIDERS, ACCOMPLISHED ACROBATS, GYMNASTS, CLOWNS, CONTORTIONISTS AND ATHLETES ever combined in one company on this continent, who will appear in A MARVELOUS DISPLAY OF INTREPIDITY, MUSCULAR POWER AND SKILL, comprising every variety of DASHING HORSEMANSHIP AND STARTLING ATHLETIC EXPLOITS: To conclude with an entirely new comic ballet-pantomime, entitled THE THREE SIMPLETONS.

MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,

IN AID OF THE

HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,

WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 5, AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY.

The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.

LECTURES.

A. A. FAVARGER GIVES AN EXTEMPORARY explanation, in the French language, on his mode of teaching, with illustrations and recitations, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Also, a reading in French of some portions of Victor Hugo's *Les Travailleurs de la Mer*, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock; both at No. 9 University-place. Tickets, 50 cents, procured at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway. A course of three lessons in French pronunciation. See "Instruction."

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A Literary Union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, with Primary Department, E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Handsome house and grounds between Central Park and Hudson River. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial instruction. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

A. A. FAVARGER WILL GIVE A COURSE of three lessons to ladies and gentlemen who wish to learn his table of sounds and its practical application to the correct pronunciation of the French language. The ticket for this course is $5. The exercises begin on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 6, at 4 o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. Mr. Favarger will give an extemporary explanation in the French language on his mode of teaching, with illustrations and recitations, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. Tickets 50 cents. Mr. Favarger will also give a reading in French on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock, in the same place, on which occasion he will read some portions of Hugo's "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," and will recite from Corneille, Voltaire, and Lamartine. Tickets 50 cents. Tickets to any of the preceding lessons or readings may be had at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway. Post-office Box No. 6,128.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—$100 pays for board, washing, fuel and furnished room and tuition, in common and higher English, Latin and Greek, French, German, drawing, crayoning and oil-painting, per term of 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 31. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

DREW SEMINARY FOR LADIES—Carmel, Putnam Co., New-York. Advantages in all departments and accommodations unsurpassed; Winter term begins Jan. 3. GEO. C. SMITH.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal, MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS BEEN teaching in one of the highest families in the States desires a re-engagement to teach the English branches and music, (vocal and instrumental;) or would, in addition, take entire charge of household matters in a small family of unexceptionable respectability; is efficient and faithful. The advertiser will treat every answer, giving real name and residence or place of business, as confidential, and will reply, but will notice no others. Address EXCELL, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, and an experienced teacher of classics, desires to prepare one or two young gentlemen for College; references unexceptionable. Address OMEGA, Station F.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in housekeeping, a position in a respectable family, either in the City or country, as manager of household affairs; a good home the principal object; unexceptionable references given. Address T., Box No. 1,852 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, now at her own home, a few gentlemen's washing. Call at No. 224 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, rear building, top floor.

WET NURSES CAN BE OBTAINED DAILY—Male and female nurses at shortest notice, at L. & A. HANSEN'S, Cuppers and Leechers, No. 8 6th-st., near Bowery.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO READ daily to an invalid lady. Address READER, Station E.

AT CARPENTER'S LARGE, FIRST-Class Employment Office (established 15 years) for select servants, No. 1[illegible]8 11th-st., corner 6th-av., constantly on hand, capable male and female help, German, English, Scotch, American and Irish, to suit, without delay; all private families, hotels and boarding houses in City or country.

GENTLEMEN'S WASHING AND MENDing done; also, ladies' clothes, lace curtains, window shades, &c., done up, equal to new, at low prices. Call or address a note to No. 132 West 37th-st., top floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a first-class married man without family, to take the charge of a gentleman's place; his character will bear the strictest investigation for capability, honesty and sobriety. Apply at J. M. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., for R. O. P.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO GO TO ORANGE, N. J., A NEAT and tidy Protestant girl, to do general housework in a family consisting of two persons; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; to such a one with good reference liberal wages will be given. Apply at No. 17 Nassau-st., between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

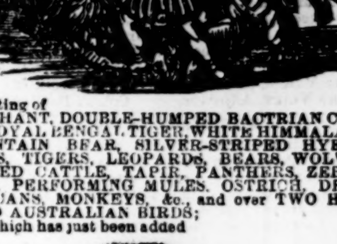
A TRIPLE ATTRACTION FOR A SINGLE PRICE!

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, DRAMA, } ALL FOR 30 CENTS,

either of which is alone worth the price of admission.

On exhibition at all hours, the

ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.



consisting of ELEPHANT, DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, WHITE HIMMALAYA MOUNTAIN BEAR, SILVER-STRIPED HYENA, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, TAPIR, PANTHERS, ZEBRA, IBEX, PERFORMING MULES, OSTRICH, DEER, PELICANS, MONKEYS, &c., and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS;

To which has just been added

A LIVING GIRAFFE, OVER 15 FEET HIGH, the only one on this continent; it must be seen in all its colossal magnificence to be appreciated.

PERFORMANCE EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,

IN THE NEW AND SPLENDID ARENA, in which will be introduced by PROFESSOR HALL THE CAMEL, BUFFALO, ZEBU, 3-HORNED BULL, PERFORMING ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND. The modern Grimaldi, JOHN FOSTER, will introduce the WONDERFULLY EDUCATED MULES, THE TRICK PONIES AND PERFORMING MONKEYS.

MONS. DAVIS, THE LION-KING, WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS. THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

AFTERNOON AT 2 AND EVENING AT 7½.

The beautiful domestic drama of OLD ADAM, BY THE TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY. MISS EMMA FOSTER, AGED 5 YEARS, IN IRISH LILT. DANCES BY MISS EMMA SHELL AND GEN. GRANT, JR.

GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.

JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY, AGED SIXTEEN YEARS, WEIGHS 526 POUNDS. MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS. 2 GIANTS AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL. Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities. Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE CECILIAN CHOIR.

STEINWAY HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, 1866.
Second performance of Handel's great oratorio, SAMSON.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA,

ready this morning at the following places: Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

A LADIES' FAIR,

To aid in paying for the enlargement of ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, will be held in the spacious basement hall of the Church, commencing 3d, closing 15th December, 1866. Entrances on 28th and 29th sts., between 3d and Lexington avs.

Season ticket—One dollar.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

SKATING has commenced again in the large and good ventilated hall of Mr. HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 161 5th-av., near 22d-st. Instruction to ladies and children.

WALLACK'S AND NIBLO'S THEATRES.

RESERVED SEATS can be obtained for any evening during the week at THEO. H. CLARK'S, importer of wines and teas, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

TICKETS AND RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, THEATRES and all first-class places of amusement, for sale and secured in advance, at the office-room known as the Ristori Ticket-office, at Chickering & Son's, No. 652 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

LADIES WHO NEED SPECIAL MEDICAL treatment should consult Dr. HARRISON. His Female Monthly Regulator, a never failing remedy, sent everywhere; price $5. Office, No. 62 6th-av. N. B.—Board, with private rooms, for the afflicted.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. HARRISON, NO. 62 6TH-AV., CURES the worst private diseases immediately, without mercury. Consultation at all hours.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee.........WM. STUART.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.........MAX MARETZEK.
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock.
(Fourth Subscription Night,)

Second and last night of Meyerbeer's celebrated GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA, THE STAR OF THE NORTH, (L'Etoile du Nord,) with its inimitably great cast, including MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, MISS AMALIA M. HAUCK, BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI, FLEURY, RICARDI.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 5—THE HUGUENOTS.
FRIDAY NIGHT, Dec. 7—FAUST.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.

In active preparation Herold's beautiful opera ZAMPA, and Rossini's BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Both works will be shortly produced with a cast embracing the entire strength of the company.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 4, EDWIN BOOTH will appear in his great role of ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS, CARDINAL DUKE DE RICHELIEU, in Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of RICHELIEU, supported by Mme. METHUA SCHELLER, Mr. BARTON HILL, Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD, and a powerful cast.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec 5, at 1 o'clock, GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.

EDWIN BOOTH in two pieces, THE STRANGER AND DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

THURSDAY Night—EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY NIGHT—EDWIN BOOTH in THE STRANGER and DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

It is respectfully announced that MR. LESTER WALLACK will have the honor of making his FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, in Goldsmith's great Comedy, entitled SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, which will be given with beautiful and appropriate scenery, costumes and appointments, and the following fine standard cast of this Theatre:

Young Marlow.........Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Hardcastle.........Mr. John Gilbert
Tony Lumpkin.........Mr. George Holland
Diggory.........Mr. A. W. Young
Hastings.........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Jeremy.........Mr. J. C. Williamson
Sir Charles Marlow.........Mr. Geo. Browne
Rogers.........Mr. Leonard
Stingo.........Mr. Pope
Slang.........Mr. Graham
Bearward.........Mr. Cashin
Twist.........Mr. Ward
Miss Hardcastle.........Miss Mary Gannon
Miss Neville.........Miss Madeline Henriques
Mrs. Hardcastle.........Mrs. Vernon
Dolly.........Miss Green

Mr. LESTER WALLACK will appear every evening during the week, in the following favorite and brilliant series of performances:

TUESDAY, Dec. 4—THE WONDER.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5—Will be presented, for the first time in two years, the comic play, entitled CENTRAL PARK, with entirely new and elegant Park Scenery and Appointments.
THURSDAY, Dec. 6—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FRIDAY, Dec. 7—CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY, Dec. 8—CENTRAL PARK.

During Mr. Wallack's engagement (which must necessarily be limited) he will also appear in an entirely NEW AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER in a new COMIC DRAMA, now in active rehearsal.

The box-book for his nights is now open.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER.........DIRECTOR
"I'll see this thing through."
Long Strike, Act 4, Scene 1.

LAST WEEK, WITHOUT A DOUBT, of the very popular Boucicault drama, THE LONG STRIKE, THE LONG STRIKE, WITH ITS THOROUGHLY CAPABLE CAST.

The Press and public pronounce this the most enjoyable performance known to the NEW-YORK DRAMATIC PUBLIC FOR YEARS.

The man of the people, Noah Learoyd, Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH.
The wonderful legal character, Old Moneypenny, Mr. STODDART, the prominent character-actor of the American stage.
Last night of the famous farce, THE WANDERING MINSTREL.
ROBSON.........as.........JEM BAGGS, with songs.
Will shortly appear at the Olympic, MR. GEORGE JORDAN, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, in Sir Walter Scott's grand romance of the MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FAMILY MATINEE.
50 cents to all parts of the Theatre to Matinee. Children 25 cents. Children 25 cents.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers.........Mark Smith and Lewis Baker.

FIFTH AND LAST WEEK of Daly's great drama of the passions, of GRIFFITH GAUNT, which will be presented with important changes in the cast.

First appearance in this Theatre of Miss ELIZA NEWTON, Miss SALLIE HINCKLEY, Mr. J. W. LANERGAN and Mr. L. H. EVERETT, who will personate respectively the characters of "Kate Peyton," "Caroline Ryder," "Griffith Gaunt" and "George Neville."

The rest of the great cast as before, including Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal and others.

THE DUEL A LA MORT, THE LANCASHIRE FAIR, POLE-CLIMBING—LIVE PIG CHASE—RUSTIC DANCE, &c.

GRIFFITH GAUNT MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1 P. M.

In preparation the Parisian Fairy Spectacle, CENDRILLON.

A family circle (admission 50 cents) has been fitted up, and is now open.

14TH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.

STEINWAY HALL.
SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 2, at 8 o'clock.
H. L. BATEMAN and L. F. HARRISON......Directors

The attention of the public is respectfully called to the following magnificent programme:

Mr. JULIUS EICHBERG, the celebrated composer and violinist, will perform the first movement of Beethoven Concerto, opus 64, and Religious Meditations with organ accompaniment.

Mr. W. J. HILL, the favorite young Tenor, (first appearance at these concerts,) will sing "I Think of Thee," by Krebbs, and "Sleep Well, Sweet Angel," by Abt.

THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA, Increased for this occasion, will perform Liszt's most celebrated work, "LES PRELUDES." With Harp Obligato by Mr. Toulmin.

Overture to Zauberflöte by Mozart.
Invitation à la Danse, by Weber, arranged for orchestra by Berlioz.
Overture in C, opus 115, by Beethoven, and The Grand March by Rakoczy.

The charge of admission remains as usual.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.

The sale of which will commence this morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co's, No. 547 Broadway; Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.........Mr. J. W. LINGARD.

First Nights of the new Pantomime of TOM-TOM, THE PIPER'S SON.

New and Gorgeous Scenery, Machinery, Tricks and Transformations, including the SPLENDID SHADOW PANTOMIME. TWO DRAMAS.

THE FIFTH EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES

is now open at the
STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.
ADMISSION FREE.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.

SECOND MORNING CONCERT of Signor SEVERINI and Mr. A. H. PEASE, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 o'clock.

Doors open at 2½ o'clock.
Miss NETTIE STERLING, prima donna contralto.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, pianist.

Tickets $1. For sale at Steinway's, No. 71 East 14th-st.; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Macoy & Herwig's, No. 112 Broadway, and at Ticket Agency, 935 Broadway.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR.

IN AID OF THE HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, AT THE CORNER OF GRAND AND CROSBY STS.

Opens WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1866. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1.

Contributors are requested to send in their goods without delay.

RESERVED SEATS

For the Theatres and Opera to be had at the Metropolitan Hotel Railroad Ticket Office.

H. M. ADAMS, Agent.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, AND 935 BROADWAY.

DANCING

C. H. RIVERS'

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of [illegible]. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and figures of the German.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York.

Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S BOOK—THIRD EDITION—Containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German cotillon, &c., now ready; price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen. Lessons every day; all dances taught in one quarter; six dances in six lessons.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,

JEWELERS, No. 309 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 6th-av., Corner 20th-st.

We have a fine stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, diamonds and other precious stones. We are patentees and sole manufacturers of American cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, with secret locket for likenesses, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Recent Parade—Current Movements and Miscellaneous News.

The annual Fall Parade of the First Division, on Monday last, was a success, and the National Guard of this City have reason to be proud of the fact. A full description of the parade appeared in Tuesday's issue of the TIMES, and it only remains for us to speak of the many improvements already made, and suggest others that might be adopted with advantage. Any one having the good fortune to witness corps review in the Army of the Potomac will remember the good effect made by the division and brigade flags, as the column moved in review. Last year we spoke of these flags, and suggested the adoption of banners for the first four brigades, as well as a division flag; and the hint is now repeated, as it is manifest that such would prove of benefit, besides giving each brigade a distinctive mark by which it could be recognized and known. There would be no necessity for the adoption of an emblem, as a simple square white silk banner, with "First Division" neatly embroidered thereon, would serve as well for the division commander, and a swallow-tailed pennon with the number of the brigade should be adopted for each brigade. If these flags could be provided—and the cost would be a mere bagatelle—the next parade of the division would be found a decided improvement upon all preceding ones.

While witnessing the parade on Monday we were painfully impressed with the conviction that three of the regiments in the division should be broken up at once or consolidated. We refer to the Seventy-seventh, Ninety-fifth and Ninety-ninth Regiments of Infantry. These three commands did not parade over 400 men in the aggregate, and their united strength present on inspection—as shown by the returns—was only 698 officers and men. The Sixty-ninth paraded with fully 300 men on Monday, while their effective strength is 374. If the Seventy-seventh, Ninety-fifth and Ninety-ninth Regiments were consolidated with the Sixty-ninth, the latter organization would receive at least 400 new members, thus allowing for a defection of fifty per cent, while the State would save a large amount of money. Gen. MCMAHON and his subordinate officers are hard at work in recruiting their commands, as well as rendering the discipline more effective. Should these other regiments be given them the result would be a regiment of which our Irish citizens might well be proud, and the division would not be disgraced with skeleton commands.

The following is the official return of the parade as shown by the returns made by each regiment. It will be seen that the parade was the most successful one witnessed for many years:

FIRST BRIGADE.

2d Infantry	275	77th Infantry	175
12th Infantry	3[illegible]5	99th Infantry	160
71st Infantry	38[illegible]	General's Staff	5
Total			1,380

SECOND BRIGADE.

3d Infantry	359	96th Infantry	488
5th Infantry	60[illegible]	1st Artillery	4[illegible]9
6th Infantry	48[illegible]	General's Staff	6
84th Infantry	3[illegible]		
Total			2,748

THIRD BRIGADE.

1st Infantry	243	37th Infantry	368
7th Infantry	65[illegible]	55th Infantry	358
8th Infantry	49[illegible]	1[illegible]th Infantry, Brooklyn	375
9th Infantry	45[illegible]	General's Staff	3
Total			2,951

FOURTH BRIGADE.

4th Infantry	[illegible]	79th Infantry	230
11th Infantry	47[illegible]	[illegible]th Infantry	1[illegible]8
22d Infantry	4[illegible]	General's Staff	7
69th Infantry	2[illegible]		
Total			1,907

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

1st Cavalry	310	General's Staff	8
3d Cavalry	162		
Total			880
Headquarter Troop			39
Acting Major-General's Staff			5
Grand Total			9,886

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The Court-Martial for the trial of First Lieut. JOHN J. CASEY and Second Lieut. PATRICK CASEY, Seventy-seventh Regiment, held their third meeting on Wednesday evening, the 21st ult. The Court on this occasion met in the room of Company D, Armory of Second Regiment, in Seventh-street. The Judge-Advocate moved on the trial of Lieut. PATRICK CASEY, but on looking for complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution they were *non est inventus*. Counsel for the accused thereupon moved for the dismissal of the case, and the Court was cleared for deliberation. On reopening, the Court was declared adjourned to Wednesday, 5th of December next. As the decision cannot be announced until approved by the acting commander of the brigade, it is expected that Lieut. CASEY will be ordered back to duty in his Company. The following are the

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS AGAINST LIEUT. CASEY.

Charge First.—Neglect of duty.

Specification 1.—In this that he, Second Lieutenant PATRICK CASEY, A Company, Seventy-seventh Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., wilfully neglected to parade on the 28th day of August, 1866, at regimental parade of the said Seventy-seventh Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.

Specification 2.—In this that he the said Lieut. PATRICK CASEY neglected and still neglects to take any part or act or in any way advance or promote or attend any meeting of his the said A Company.

Specification 3.—In this that he the said Lieut. PATRICK CASEY publicly stated on or about the 11th day of September, 1866, that he the said Lieut. PATRICK CASEY would not have anything whatever to do with the present members of his said A Company.

All this done in the City of New-York at the times above mentioned. WM. O'NEILL, First Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1866.

A brigade court-martial in the First Brigade will assemble at the armory of the Second Regiment on Monday, Dec. 17, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent commissioned officers. Detail for the Court: Col. THOMAS M. REID, Second Regiment, President; Capt. WILLIAM G. TOMPKINS, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. WILLIAM V. BYRNE, Twelfth Regiment, members. Brigade Judge-Advocate DIEFFENDORF will attend.

Col. HULL, of the Fourth Regiment, (Veteran Zouaves,) has ordered a court-martial for the trial of members of Company A who are in arrears for fines and dues. Detail for the Court: First-Lieut. W. F. MOLLER, President; Sergts. MORRISSEY, MOIRE, MELIA and LOWE.

VISIT OF THE BOSTON FUSILIERS TO NEW-YORK.

During last Summer Companies B and H of the Seventy-first Regiment visited Boston, and were received and entertained by the Boston Fusiliers, Capt. A. N. PROCTOR. Subsequently a committee, including four commissioned and thirteen non-commissioned officers and privates, carried to Boston a magnificent testimonial, to be presented to the Fusiliers, consisting of the photographs of the members of the visiting battalion, beautifully framed, the presentation ceremonies taking place at the Music Hall on the evening of the 18th of June. The Committee also cordially invited the Fusiliers to visit New-York, and a meeting was held last week to consider the subject, when an unanimous vote was made to accept the invitation and to visit this City in June next. The following gentlemen were appointed to make the necessary arrangements: Capt. CRANSTON, Lieuts. MARJORAM and JARVIS, Lieut.-Col. A. N. PROCTOR, Past Sergeants COLSON and GORDON, Corporals COOK and CHAPIN. The preliminaries are so far complete that it has been arranged that the Fusiliers will leave Boston on Monday afternoon, (the 17th of June,) remain in New-York on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, leaving there on the afternoon of the latter day, arriving home Friday morning. The Fusiliers will carry at least 100 men, with a band of 25 pieces. That they will receive a fitting reception at the hands of the Seventy-first none can doubt.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

Col. JOEL W. MASON, of the Sixth Regiment, makes the following announcement in recent orders:

Elections—GEORGE HUBSCHMANN, First Lieutenant Company D, vice ROTHMANN, vacated; FRED. KLEIST, Second Lieutenant Company C, vice KENNE, resigned; CHARLES KENNE, Second Lieutenant Company K, vice LINK, refused to take his commission.

Resignations—Capt. ANDREW LANG, of Company E; Capt. MAX VON CASPERS, of Company A. First Lieut. SCHULTZ, of Company E, will assume command of said Company, and First Lieut. LYONS, of Company A, will assume command of his Company till further orders.

The officers' drill, ordered for the first Tuesday in December next, is hereby countermanded. A special meeting of the Board of Officers is hereby ordered to be held at the officers' room, Thursday evening, the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock.

THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 25, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER No. 6.—1. The right wing of this command, consisting of Companies H, I, C, F and K, will assemble for instruction and drill, at the Regimental Armory, at 7½ o'clock, on the evenings of Tuesday, 4th, and Wednesday, 19th, days of December, 1866, Thursday, 3d, and Friday, 18th, days of January, 1867.

The left wing, consisting of Companies B, E, G, A and D, will assemble at the same place and hour for like purpose on the evenings of Friday, 7th, and Thursday, 20th, days of December, 1866, Wednesday, 9th, and Tuesday, 23d, days of January, 1867.

The eight wing drills hereby ordered, with two regimental drills, to be held at the Arsenal in the month of February, and two in the month of March, and theoretical instruction for officers, for which a subsequent order will be issued, will be the course of regimental instruction for the season. The field and staff will attend all the drills.

2. In accordance with Brigade orders, a Court-Martial, of which Lieut.-Col. R. B. JORDAN is President, will be held at Regimental armory on Wednesday, 19th day of December, 1866, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of all delinquencies from the inspection and last Regimental parade, and such other business as may be brought before it. Company commanders will without delay send their returns of the above-mentioned parades, together with their "squad warrants and returns," to the President of the Court.

Promotions, Resignations, Appointments, &c.

3. LESTER W. WIGGINS to be 1st Lieutenant, vice BLACKWOOD, resigned. JOSEPH MARFING to be 2d Lieutenant, vice BARTOW, resigned. GEORGE A. SATCHEL to be 2d Lieutenant, vice DONAHUE, declined.

4. The following appointments have been made of non-commissioned staff officers: BALDWIN CANN, formerly of B Company, appointed Sergeant-Major, and P. H. COLGAN, of F Company, Drum-Major, of the regiment.

5. Commandants of Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I and K are hereby notified that their returns of delinquents of the Reserve Militia have not been received by the Adjutant-General of the State, and their immediate attention to the same is required.

6. The following named men having been expelled by vote of their respective companies for non-attendance to drill and non-payment of fines and dues, the expulsions are hereby approved:

Company B—Charles H. Beardsly, Samuel Baily, William Dixon, Patrick Dolan, George Erghott, Morris Foly, John Jochum, Frank Kane, John Kelly, A. McGhary, Charles Brady, John Montgomery, John Moriarity, John McCleary, Edwin Pearce, Dennis Sullivan, Joseph Styler, Lawrence Thomas, Bernard McGrath, Thomas Gender, James Scott, James W. Quinn, Francis Williams.

Company D—William S. Smith, George Wright, Fred. Zang, James Creghan, Patrick Kelly, John E. Shaw, Timothy Nolan, James B. Shields, William Revere, James Warren.

Company H.—Corp. John H. H. Jelly, Privates William W. Davis, Louis Jacobs, Patrick Kealth, Joseph S. Allen, John E. Cook, Franz Daniels, Charles A. Border, Thomas Henry.

Company I.—Patrick Keenan, James Gilbert, Thomas Kernsey, William Korrigan, Rudolph Flossman, John Kelly, Augustine Maning, John D. Weston, James Beith, William Morgan, Ferres Cushing, John C. Bennett, William Jacobs, Robert Kay, Joseph Hicks, Elias H. Moore.

Company K.—Corp. Ferdinand Young, Privates John Casey, John Collins, Geo. F. Landers, James McCutchen, Morris M. McCarthy, William Philips, James Phalen, Charles Patterson, John Smith, John Summers, John Tuttle, J. B. Vail, Eleazer Evans, James McKee, John Irish.

By order of Col. E. B. FOWLER.
JOHN VLIET, Adjutant.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Our National Guard friends are requested to send in their favors at an early a day as possible, in order that all may receive proper attention. Very often orders and notices come to hand too late for insertion in their proper places.

Dr. LAWRENCE REYNOLDS, formerly of Oswego, but at present residing in Brooklyn, has lately received from Gov. FENTON, a brevet commission as Colonel of New-York Volunteers. Col. REYNOLDS went out in the Twenty-fourth Regiment and was transferred to the Irish Brigade, where he served with distinction.

A meeting was held on the evening of the 21st ult. by a large number of the old members of the Nineteenth Corps, irrespective of rank, when the necessary steps were taken to form a corps organization, similar to those already in existence. We learn that the movement will be a success, as letters have been received from prominent officers in the Nineteenth Corps, announcing their wish to participate in the initial meeting of the organization, which will be held on the 7th inst., at Nos. 97 and 99 Sixth-avenue. Further information can be obtained from the Committee, Maj. ENTWISTLE, and Capts. D. D. TERRY, W. P. COE and W. SMITHSON.

The Lindsey Blues announce that their annual ball this year will come off at Irving Hall on Wednesday, the 19th inst. The reputation already achieved by the Blues, in the way of successful balls, precludes all necessity for favorable notice at our hands. The Lindsey Blues will no doubt be as successful in 1866 as on all previous occasions. Their ball ticket is a very handsome one.

We would remind our readers that the second annual ball of Company A, First Regiment, (Hawkins Zouaves,) will take place at Irving Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 4th inst.

Col. T. W. PARMELEE, of the Seventy-first Regiment, was severely injured on Monday last, after the parade, by his horse slipping on the Broadway pavement. At last advices the Colonel was progressing favorably.

At an election held at the armory of the Eleventh Regiment Adjutant UNBEKANT was elected Major, vice KRENKEL, resigned. There were thirty-four votes cast, of which the Adjutant received eighteen, while Capt. SEEBACH received the remainder.

An election for Major was held in the Second Regiment on the 22d ult., when Capt. O'SHAUGHNESSY was elected by a majority of three.

THE UNIFORM OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 30, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reference to the proposed change in the uniform of the Twenty-second Regiment contained in your paper of last Sunday was so manifestly unjust to the officers having the matter in charge as to require an explanation from them of the facts of the matter.

The statement there made "that some one is making a good thing out of the contract" is erroneous, for the simple reason that no contract whatever has been or will be made. It is true that those parties who were found willing to manufacture the best article for the cheapest price were informed that the preference would be given to their work, and that, for the convenience of the regiment, the articles when done can all be obtained at a single place, yet no agreement has been made in any way binding the regiment or preventing competition from outsiders if the prices are too high.

In regard to the hat, the price so far from being exorbitant, is almost precisely that paid by the Seventh for that used by them. In fact, the committee themselves were opposed to a dress hat, and only submitted a sample by special request, and it was adopted, not by them, but by the vote of the majority of the Regiment, which was cast with the full knowledge of its price.

In regard to the reported efforts of two companies to induce the Governor to withhold his approval of the proposed additions to the uniform, it is considered sufficient to say that one of the additions, that of white epaulets, was adopted by the vote of both the regiment and its Board of Officers as late as last Spring, and that they were actually ordered from Paris, but through some misunderstanding the order was not forwarded. When the matter was brought up in the Fall before the Regimental Board of Officers they concluded not to import any, but adopted instead a white and blue epaulet, (to be made here,) and also white gaiters, and rejected the idea of a dress hat. Eventually, however, it was thought best to leave the whole matter to the different companies, by whom (after a full discussion, lasting nearly a month) all the additions in question were adopted—the vote in their favor, including at least three-quarters of those forming the regiment and six out of eight companies. The matter was thus again brought before the Board of Officers, and it appearing to have received the vote of the large majority of the regiment, was approved by them and thereupon became a part of the regimental bill of dress, unless disapproved by the Governor.

Under these circumstances, the attempt on the part of the two objecting companies to interfere with the expressed wishes of the majority of the regiment is not only so unreasonable but so subversive of discipline that it is considered that it will undoubtedly meet with scant favor from the Commander-in-Chief and with the disapproval of the TIMES.

Respectfully yours, THE COMMITTEE.

WINTER SPORTS.

The First Frost—Preparations for the Coming Sports—New Skating Rinks—Sleighing—Curling—Snow-Balls—Going Out to the Gates to Meet King Frost.

Now that we have flung behind us the gloomy November fogs and leap forth cheerily into the embrace of jovial old December, it behooves us to look around, that we may learn what the hoary fellow may have to give us before he too leaves us and the young year is handed in, wrapped in its snowy swaddling clothes. The fresh cold breeze from the north which came yesterday in fitful gusts, and shook out now and then from the leaden clouds passing overhead a filmy flake or two, gave timely hint that grim old Winter was knocking at the door and that the customary preparations should be made to receive him with all the honors. It has been often said before, yet may be said again, for the benefit of the non-observant, that there is no time of the year which is really so enjoyable, in every sense of the word, as the opening days of Winter. Wilted with the excessive Summer heats and almost dissolved by the surrounding fogs and melting rains of the later Autumn, the relief which leaps to us with the first frost of the Winter is most sensible to all. It is only necessary on such a crisp, healthy, exhilerating day as yesterday was, to look in the faces of people as they pass on the street to be satisfied of the truth of this. You will find prevailing a happy, cheery look, even where an occasional blue nose disturbs the picture. Everybody seems to feel glad that they live, and move, and all look around good-humoredly for some one to communicate their pleasure to. True, there is a shrinking of chins into fur collars, an extra buttoning of overcoats, an accumulation of shawls and a hiding of the most lovable of faces in the most enviable of hoods—and these sudden metamorphoses do not add to the symmetry of the promenaders, but there is a jocund music of light-heartedness in the rapid ring of every footfall, which is as foreign to the sluggish Summer day as it is to the plodding weary one when Winter snows lie soft and deep. Occupants of carriages chat cheerily, good folk rush into the cars and bang the door behind them in a lively way, and, rubbing their hands together, look around in the best of humor to see if there isn't somebody to say good morning to, and pass a word with about the pleasant change in the weather. Shopboys leap the counter with a livelier skip, and show their customers the way to find the furs and things, with even more than wonted grace and airiness of manner. Newsboys are brisker in their most extraordinary gyrations along the streets, and the boot-blacks more persistent in their efforts to obtain an order to shine you up at the lowest figure in paper currency. In every rank of life, from the ambitious boot-black down to the unassuming Alderman, human nature is made glad all over by the welcoming of the first frosts of December.

There is, however, above all others a class of middle-aged and young among us from whom the icy fingers of December receive the most loving embrace of all. The colder the smile with which King Christmas promises to greet them the happier hearts have they. The north wind is a treasure to them; they yearn for its steady friendship, and long for its coming ere the withered leaves begin to fall and rob the landscape of its glories of purple and crimson and vermilion. The first snow-flakes of the season are promises of joy to them, and the first evidences of frosted network on the window-panes make their homes too hot to hold them, and the open air the only fitting place for their excess of jollity. These, need it be said, are those who do graceful things on ice, and those who, no less graceful in their ease, rush with exhilarating speed over the fair white snow, behind the steaming horses, prancing to the music of their own making—the merry ringing of sleigh-bells. To these we have a word or two to say in season.

SLEIGHING.

Sleighing has not yet begun within our parallel of latitude, except with impatient juveniles, who, hearing at breakfast yesterday, that it was a frosty morning, rushed up stairs into garrets, or down stairs into cellars, to excavate from piles of lumber the sleigh relics of last Winter, and make BRIDGET miserable all day by surreptitious efforts to inaugurate the season on the parlor carpets. But that the merry time is not far distant, it is but fair to conclude, from the atmospheric indications overhead and the prophetic significance of the presence at the doors of the carriage-makers on Broadway, yesterday, of the most tempting vehicles ever fashioned in sleigh shape. That the love for the most enjoyable of pleasures, fast becoming a passion among all who can afford to indulge therein, will be catered to by artists in choice woods, decorated panels, and cosy upholstery, need not be doubted, when a glance is given at what may be already seen provided for their pleasure. Prominent at the entrance of several of our first-class carriage builders may be seen most covetable things on burnished runners, graceful as swans in form, and laden with rich furs, suggestive of ever so cosy drives and loving chit-chats. Even the hirers-out were alive to the good time coming, and made herculean efforts yesterday to have things snug in case of a sudden fall. Rejoice, then, ye who can own your span and cutter, and ye who can pay another for the loan of his, for, if the almanacs are only as reliable as usual, the snow is close at hand and will soon be under foot.

SKATING.

Precocious as sleigh-builders are in the exhibition of their wares, they are modest compared to the dealers in skates. You are scarcely permitted to say good-morrow to the Indian Summer before windows in every street and avenue burst into bristling warfare of polished steel, suggestive of all the horrors of internecine strife. Your eldest boy is not the last to take a note of this, and makes bare-footed pilgrimages every early morning after, in an astonishing state of night-dress, to see if it did'nt freeze last night. You hear mysterious whisperings of mislaid straps from him, and delicate hints as to the superiority of the skates at Mr. Steelem's store. Your eldest girl has heard that Maggie Mischief has got a love of a little skating-hat; and good, loving mother suggests the getting of some trifling warm things in jackets and furs for them both. Everybody's tooth is set on edge a month before the time by the premature exhibition at Steelem's store.

Such has been the state of things for a month back, every day increasing the probability of an extended Winter campaign, which would set in early, go on rushing, and terminate only, if Steelem's prayers were heard, with the sale of the last pair of skates in the store.

But the Steelems are not the only family who, in a pecuniary sense, are interested in the advent of jolly King Frost. Let us see who the others are and in what shape they set out their temptations.

OATMAN'S FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING RINK.

The indomitable Major is again upon the carpet, or rather upon the sod. Last year, it will be remembered, one of the most enjoyable of our skating grounds was that situated on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, and known as the Fifth-avenue skating pond, where at all hours of all frosty days might have been seen an ubiquitous gentleman of portly bearing, and a profuseness of the *suaviter in modo* about him in everything appertaining to his personality, from his patent leathers to his no less refulgent hat, and who answered to the familiar title of "the Major." Those who had enjoyed themselves here regretted exceedingly to see, during the Summer, their favorite pond filled up, by heartless people, with huge rocks and boulders, and to learn that other heartless people were about to make streets through the once festive place, and to build vulgar dwellings thereupon; but when the news went round that the Major had gone to Canada to inspect the skating rinks, bring home a model in his pocket, and plant himself somewhere near the park in the centre of a most spacious pool, all the grumblers grew delighted, and became impatient for the result. Like another ULLER, he came back in season, and has been at work in the effort to realize all hopes in the laying out of a skating rink *par excellence*. The Amphitheatre, occupied during the Summer by Prof. LOWE and the balloon which flew away, and which the Professor didn't bring back, has been secured and properly fitted to form a skating rink, which, with the exception that it is uncovered overhead, promises to be one of the finest in the States, and only second to those in Canada. It is well inclosed by high fences, and thus sheltered from the north wind. It is surrounded by a gallery 1,000 feet in length, to be lighted at night with two hundred gas jets. The floor of ice will measure 7,000 square yards, and will be of a uniform depth of eighteen inches. Attached to it are the necessary reception and waiting rooms, well heated with numerous stoves. Music is to be at the Major's nod on all skating days, and the programme of masquerade fancy balls and skate exhibitions is comprehensive and attractive. There is but one mistake about the whole affair, and that is, that out of respect to his old patrons, the Major calls his amphitheatre the "Fifth-avenue Skating Rink," while it is situated between Madison and the less aristocratic Sixth. Either the avenues will have to be renumbered to suit the Major or he will lose his reputation for being sound on figures.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING PARK.

This is a new swan in old water, and is not connected with "the firm over the way," as the names are remarkably similar. The Fifth-avenue Skating Park is situated on the southwest corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, and was known last year as the "Excelsior." This year, however, it has got into better hands, and will doubtless prove a success. It is almost as large as the Oatman Pond, is surrounded by a fence, and around it are about to be raised the necessary comforts of convenient waiting-rooms. A platform is to project at one side, upon which will be erected a pagoda for musicians. Messrs. MCMILLEN & MITCHELL, the proprietors of this pond, promise in a month from now to provide the public with a most enjoyable resort. Mr. MCMILLEN is well known among skating circles for having "a neat foot on ice," and he is a member of the New-York Skating Club. If he don't know what is good for skaters, and know how to provide it, too, it is a shame for him.

CENTRAL PARK.

In the Park there will be all the comforts and privileges hitherto accorded to skaters, and, in addition, some material changes. One at least of the lakes will be lighted with gas, which will advantageously replace the fitful and unsatisfactory glare of the calcium lights used last Winter evenings. The waiting-rooms will be more comfortable, if possible, and the objectionable restaurant at the entrance to the Southern Lake will be placed in other hands. That lake being the nearest, and so readily accessible from Fifty-ninth-street, and the cars running thereto, was crowded at all skating hours last Winter, and often by a less orderly crowd of young people than those who visited the other lakes. Hence, the restaurant there was out of character with the Park institutions, being frequently the scene of turbulence, and, unless when the frost was very keen indeed, a most uncomfortably moist resting place for the tired and a most indifferent feasting place for the hungry.

The Centre Lake will of course remain, as it deserves to do, the favorite above all other skating places about the City. No rink which can be provided for us can afford to the genuine lover of a good skate the rare wild latitude of pleasure which the beautiful Centre Lake provides him. The Harlem Lake, extensively patronized last year, will grow in favor, as it is pleasantly sheltered and not so near as to be at any time overcrowded with skaters.

BROOKLYN PONDS.

The Brooklyn ponds are being put in order, and ample preparations are going on to inaugurate the season with becoming spirit. The managers of the Washington Pond on Fifth-avenue, the well-known Capitoline, and the Union and Chichester Ponds, will fling wide the entrance gates just as soon as they are favored with the yearned-for weather. Carnivals, *bal masques*, and fancy dress exhibitions, by gaslight, torchlight, daylight, moonlight, starlight, delight, and various other lights, are promised to the hopeful of both sexes.

ALL OVER.

From all quarters reports come in of preparations being made for the coming Winter sports, our neighboring cities vieing with each other who will best follow the great leader—New-York. In Jersey, Hoboken, Newark, and among others of our cousins german, the work of pond-making and rink-building goes merrily on.

CURLING.

There will be several curling clubs this year, and it is to be hoped that exhibitions of this favorite Scottish game will be given on one of the Park lakes. Something of this kind now and then, with the players in their national costume, would be an attractive feature in the Park, and would convey an idea to the many how the hardy Scot takes pleasure out of storms, cold water and cool weather.

SNOW-BALLING.

This very ancient amusement will, no doubt, be taken up with spirit on the very first appearance of the material. Whether the campaign will open among the stock brokers in Broad-street or among the boys in the Bowery is doubtful, but that there will be a run upon snow there is no doubt whatever. Some years ago the innocent, unsophisticated youths about the Stock and Produce Exchanges in Liverpool, indulged in a little skirmish with each other, exchanging snowy balls in the most affectionate manner for several days, until the thing became so festive and black eyes among the bulls and bears so plentiful that the police were obliged to tell the naughty boys to behave themselves, which, after persuasion and ten-shilling fines, they did. It was remarked that during this petty warfare, which was carried on to the exclusion of all bulling and bearing, that prices of things fell considerably and that in the absence of so many cooks the broth was better. Don't we wish our brokers would throw snow-balls all Winter?

HOMICIDE AT THE NEW HERALD BUILDING.

A Laborer Pushed into the Sub-Cellar by a Fellow-Workman—Subsequent Death of the Injured Man—Arrest of the Accused.

A few minutes before noon yesterday, as the laborers were employed on the new marble building corner of Ann-street and Broadway, two of the men, PATRICK HANNEGAN and THOMAS MULLEN, quarreled about a piece of timber, the ownership of which each warmly disputed, when, it is alleged, MULLEN was pushed off the sidewalk by his opponent, and fell into the sub-cellar, a distance of thirty to thirty-five feet, receiving a severe fracture of the skull. He was picked up in an insensible condition and removed to Bellevue Hospital by an officer of the Broadway Squad. Here the injured man received the most careful medical attention, but his case was pronounced hopeless. He lingered but a few hours, when death closed his sufferings, and removed him from earth. Meantime Officer MCWATERS, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, learned of the occurrence, and went at once to the Herald Building with the intention of arresting HANNEGAN. This was at length accomplished with very great difficulty. The accused, from his superior knowledge of the building, succeeded in concealing himself from the officer for some time, but being at last cornered, he surrendered, and accompanied the Metropolitan to the Tombs, where Justice DOWLING committed him to await the result of MULLEN's injuries—information not having yet reached the Magistrate of his (MULLEN's) death. The deceased resided in Brooklyn, it is said, and has left a wife and family to mourn his untimely death. The Coroner has been notified, and will hold an inquest upon the remains to-day.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

List of Nominees for Comptroller, Aldermen, Councilmen and School Officers—Who They Are and What They Have Done.

On Tuesday next our citizens will be called upon to elect a Comptroller, nine Aldermen, twenty-four Councilmen, seven School Commissioners and twenty-two School Trustees. Below will be found a brief account of each of the prominent candidates, which may be the means of enabling those who have not already made up their minds for whom to vote, to select the right man.

It should be kept in mind that the polls open at 7:8 o'clock and close at 4:33.

THE COMPTROLLERSHIP.

There are three candidates for this office—the emoluments of which are considerable. First stands Mr. RICHARD KELLY, Republican. Mr. KELLY has held the office of Police Magistrate for several years, and has shown himself to be a man of energy and good administrative ability. He has been connected with some of our largest financial institutions. In 1863 he was reëlected Police Justice in a district usually giving about 4,000 Democratic majority. Mr. KELLY is very popular outside of his party, and will doubtless give his opponents a hard run.

The Tammany and Mozart candidate is Mr. RICHARD B. CONOLLY. Mr. CONOLLY has held the office of County Clerk for two terms, was twice elected to the State Senate, has for many years been connected with mercantile pursuits, and is one of the prominent men in Tammany Hall. He is generally regarded by his friends as a good fellow, but "mighty uncertain." Mr. MICHAEL CONOLLY, the nominee of the Waterbury branch of the Democracy, is like Mr. KELLY, a Police Magistrate, and presides over the Yorkville Police Court. He is a prominent politician, has run for almost every office under the City Government, but has not met with much success in spite of his personal popularity. His chances for the Comptrollership are supposed to be remarkably small.

ALDERMEN.

In the First District Mr. JOHN MOORE, the present representative of that district, is the Democratic nominee. Mr. MOORE is a member of the "Ring," says very little, but votes very consistently with his party. He is a young man, and decidedly popular.

In the Third District the nominees are CHRISTIAN B. WOODRUFF, Republican; MICHAEL NORTON, TERENCE DUFFY and JOHN SHIELDS. Mr. WOODRUFF was for many years Assistant Clerk of the Common Council, was then a State Senator, held the office of Inspector of City Railroads, and was for a short time Tax Commissioner. He is popular, but has a strong candidate to run against. Mr. MICHAEL NORTON is the Tammany candidate. He at present represents the Third Aldermanic District. He is a member of the "Ring," and votes very consistently with the members of that organization.

In the Fifth District the candidates are THEODORE ALLEN, who has the Republican and Democratic nominations, and EUGENE WARD, who is the nominee of the Radical Republicans. Mr. ALLEN's success is so apparent that his opponents will in all probability withdraw from the race.

In the Seventh District WM. H. GEDNEY is the Republican candidate and Mr. WM. B. WHITE the Radical. JOHN P. HAVILAND will carry the Democratic vote, provided Ex-Alderman CHARLES J. CHIPP adheres to his present determination not to run. Mr. GEDNEY is a member of the Board of Aldermen, but is not a member of the "Ring." His opponent, WM. B. WHITE, is a member of the Board of Councilmen.

In the Ninth District the Republicans have united on DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, while Mr. OWENS is the Democratic candidate. The race will be hotly contested. Mr. OWENS has held the office of Alderman once or twice before. Mr. CUSHMAN has for forty years past been one of our prominent merchants and heaviest tax payers.

In the Eleventh District Mr. MARTIN THATCHER is the Republican candidate. He is well and favorably known and is a man of education. Mr. JAMES G. DIMOND is the nominee of Mozart and Tammany, while Ex-Alderman JOHN HARDY is supported by the McKeonites and the Democratic Unionists. Mr. DIMOND is an extensive manufacturer, and has hitherto taken no part in local politics. Ex-Alderman HARDY is a lawyer, keen and active, and was one of the leading members in the last Board.

The Thirteenth District puts forth three candidates—NATHAN C. ELY, Republican; JOHN S. MASTERSON and JAMES E. COULTER. Mr. ELY is President of the Peter Cooper Insurance Company. He was Assistant Alderman in 1851, and then served as Alderman during the years 1854, 1855 and 1856. Mr. MASTERSON is the brother of Alderman MASTERSON. He has the Tammany nomination only. His business is that of contractor. Mr. JAMES E. COULTER has the Conservative Republican, the Mozart and the McKeon nominations. Mr. COULTER is a builder by occupation, and resides in the Ninth Ward.

In the Fifteenth District the nominee is JAMES O'BRIEN, who will carry the entire Democratic vote. His only opponent is Councilman CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, who has made himself favorably known by opposing the action of the "Ring," and by putting an end to the attempted "gas contract swindle."

In the Seventeenth District, Mr. JOHN MCQUADE, the Democratic candidate appears to have it all his own way.

COUNCILMEN.

Twenty-four Councilmen are to be elected. It would take too much space to refer to each one in detail; many of them, however, are members of the present Board, and of the others very little is known outside the districts in which they reside.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

Seven School Commissioners and twenty-two Trustees are to be elected. In the Second District the Radicals and Union Democrats have nominated Mr. OTTO H. COOP, a grocer, residing in the Thirteenth Ward. His opponents are PHILIP F. SMITH and HENRY P. WEST. In the Third District Mr. BENJAMIN B. MERRILL is the prominent candidate. In the Fourth District Mr. SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, President of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, is the Republican nominee. Mr. PATTERSON served one term in the Board of Councilmen and opposed the "Ring" with all the eloquence he was master of. In the Fifth District Mr. OTIS D. SWAN is put up by the Radicals, and Col. JOEL W. MASON in the Seventh District. Mr. MASON is a chair manufacturer. He served one term in the Board of Councilmen.

Below will be found a list of nominations as far as made:

COMPTROLLER.

Republican and Radical Republican—Richard Kelly. Tammany and Mozart—Richard B. Connolly. McKeon and Democratic Union—Michael Connolly.

ALDERMEN.

First District.—Tammany—James F. Horan. Mozart—John Moore.

Third District.—Republican—Christian B. Woodruff. Radical Republican—John Cottrell. Tammany—Michael Norton. Mozart and Democratic Union—Terence Duffy. McKeon—John Shields.

Fifth District.—Republican, Tammany and Mozart—Theodore Allen. Radical Republican—Eugene Ward. McKeon—Ignatius Flynn. Democratic Union—Isaac Robinson.

Seventh District.—Republican—W. H. Gedney. Radical Republican—Wm. B. White. Tammany, Mozart and Democratic Union—John G. Haviland.

Ninth District.—Republican and Radical Republican—D. A. Cushman. Tammany and Mozart—Owens. Democratic Union—Joseph W. Lamb.

Eleventh District.—Republican—Martin Thatcher. Radical Republican—John Goller. Tammany and Mozart—James G. Dimond. McKeon and Democratic Union—John Hardy.

Thirteenth District.—Republican, Mozart, McKeon and Democratic Union—Jas. E. Coulter. Radical Republican—Nathan C. Ely. Tammany—John S. Masterson.

Fifteenth District.—Tammany and Democratic Union—Jas. O'Brien.

Seventeenth District.—Republican—Michael Hallaran. Tammany, Mozart, McKeon and Democratic Union—John J. McQuade.

COUNCILMEN.

Fourth District.—Republican—James Cherry, S. E. Beckner, Michael Carroll, Thos. Marron, John Stacom. Radical Republican—C. H. Patrick, Michael Crane, John A. O'Brien, Daniel Prothero, Joseph Ellery. Tammany—Cornelius Flynn, James Long, John Stacom, Bryan Reilly, Hugh O'Brien. Mozart—Cornelius Flynn, John Stacom, Brydon Reilly, Hugh O'Brien, Thos. Marron. McKeon—Jas. Cherry, Thos. Mahon, M. Carroll, Hugh E. Reilly, Hugh O'Brien. Democratic Union—James Cherry, Samuel E. Beckner, Michael Carroll, Hugh E. Reilly, Bryan Gallagher.

Fifth District.—Radical Republican—W. F. T. Chapman, Jas. E. McVeany, John M. Robertson, John Adams, Wm. Terhune. Tammany—Jas. G. Brinkman, Thos. Dailey, David Hogg, Anthony Hartmann, Bernard Kenny. Mozart—Nathan Davis, Thomas F. Daily, John Dunn, James Fox, Thomas Gallagher. McKeon—Philip McMahon, Jr., Ed. Costello, Richard Jackman, Nicholas Segar, James J. Casey.

Sixth District.—Radical Republican—John J. Kehoe, Joseph Hazel, Michael Seiger, Ed. Jackman, Matthew Davis. Mozart—John Flynn, Harris Bogert, Peter Golkin, Michael Smith, Wm. Lamb.

Seventh District.—Republican—J. S. Gilmore, Hugh Turner, Thos. Murray, John Webber, W. B. Roberts. Radical Republican—J. S. Gilmore, Hugh Turner, Thos. Murray, John Webber, W. B. Roberts. Tammany—Owen Geoghan, F. F. Reynolds, John Murray, Geo. F. Haller, James Donelly. Mozart—Thomas Moloney, J. D. Cumming, Jr., Jas. G. Coffey, Thos. Nolan, John U. Gent. Democratic Union—James Reilly, John Julian, John M. Sullivan, John Eaton, Arthur Devlin.

Eighth District.—Radical Republican—Stephen Roberts, Andrew Spence, George W. Cregier, Henry C. Perley, Dr. Francis A. Thomas. Tammany—J. W. Bennett, Julius Johnson, Henry Murray, John Hart, John F. Ulrick. Mozart—Jas. Hannen, G. F. Haller, F. F. Reynolds, J. Donelly, John Murray. McKeon—John D. Crummins, John Eagan, Henry Murray, Jas. G. Coffey.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

First District.—Radical Republican—S. Bloomfield, Jr. Tammany—Owen Herley. Democratic Union—Thomas Brogan.

Second District.—Radical Republican—Otto H. Coop. Tammany—Philip F. Smith. Mozart and McKeon—Henry P. West.

Third District.—Radical Republican—Jacob C. Bogart. Tammany and Mozart—Benj. B Merrill.

Fourth District.—Radical Republican—S. P. Patterson. Tammany—James McGovern.

Fifth District.—Radical Republican—Otis D. Swan. Tammany and Mozart—Peter H. Jackson. Democratic Union—E. Schell.

Sixth District.—Radical Republican—James Underhill.

Seventh District.—Radical Republican—J. W. Mason. Tammany and Mozart—Richard L. Larrimore.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

First Ward.—Radical Republican—James O'Donnell. Tammany—John C. Bailey.

Second Ward.—Tammany—Wm. K. Edgarton.

Third Ward.—Radical Republican—John Contrell.

Fourth Ward.—Tammany—Jeremiah Driscoll.

Fifth Ward.—Radical Republican—Thos. S. Sheels. Tammany and Mozart—James Henley.

Seventh Ward.—Radical Republican—Jeremiah H. Creed.

Eighth Ward.—Radical Republican—Fredk. A. Seymour.

Ninth Ward.—Radical Republican—James Harrison. Tammany, Robert D. Holmes.

Tenth Ward.—Radical Republican—John A. Joralemon.

Eleventh Ward.—Radical Republican and Democratic Union—Theodore Tooker. Tammany—Cyrus Schoonmaker.

Twelfth Ward.—Radical Republican, Tammany and Mozart—Chas. Place.

Thirteenth Ward.—Radical Republican—Isaac L. Chadwick.

Fourteenth Ward.—Tammany—Patrick Brennan.

Fifteenth Ward.—Radical Republican—James D. Oliver.

Sixteenth Ward.—Radical Republican—S. S. Constant. Tammany and Mozart—Henry V. Mead.

Seventeenth Ward.—Radical Republican—William Fisner.

Eighteenth Ward.—Republican, Radical Republican and Democratic Union—John N. Haywrad. Tammany—Michael Ryan.

Nineteenth Ward.—Radical Republican—D. W. Lee. Tammany and Mozart—Thos. McManus.

Twentieth Ward.—Radical Republican—John F. Williams. Tammany and Mozart—Peter Trainor.

Twenty-first Ward.—Radical Republican—B. B. Atterbury. Tammany and Mozart—Michael Gehegan.

Twenty-second Ward.—Radical Republican—Joseph Caulipp. Tammany and Mozart—F. H. Flagge.

The Tammanyites in Council at the Cooper Institute—Speeches by Mayor Hoffman, Hon. James T. Brady, Recorder Hackett and Others.

The large hall beneath the Cooper Institute was partially filled by those desirous of supporting the nomination of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY for the office of Comptroller, and they listened to addresses from Mayor HOFFMAN and other prominent citizens.

The stage was handsomely decorated with a profusion of national banners, with several trite mottoes. Among those on the platform we noticed District-Attorney HALL, Recorder HACKETT, Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, Judge CARDOZO, and other prominent Democratic politicians.

Sheriff JOHN KELLY being nominated as Chairman, that gentleman was declared unanimously elected, and he assumed the Chair. In opening the meeting the Chairman spoke of the apparent apathy manifested by the people concerning the approaching election, and called upon all good Democrats to rally to the support of the regular nominee of the party, Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY. After the list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries had been read, the regular course of resolutions were offered and adopted.

Mr. PRICE then read a long address to the electors of New-York, in which the capabilities of the three candidates now appearing for the position were rehearsed and animadverted upon. Mr. KELLY was severely attacked for offering himself for the Comptrollership, to give Gov. FENTON an opportunity to appoint another Republican Police Justice, thus admitting that his election on Tuesday is a foregone conclusion.

The chairman announced Mayor HOFFMAN as the next speaker, who was received with loud cheers. Mr. HOFFMAN said he was glad to be able to thank the people of New-York for the grand support they had given him during the State election, that support having satisfied his utmost desires and ambition. He desired to rouse the citizens of the City of which he was chief magistrate, to the knowledge that the present election is a most important one, and he thought it very strange to see 140,000 voters careless about the election of an officer to have the chief control of their finances. He said that if the citizens of New-York did not take care of the election for Comptroller, and allow a Republican to be elected, they must not find fault if a Radical Legislature takes away all the other offices. It was about time that the common cry of men of wealth, that the people were not capable of self-government, was put down. Mr. HOFFMAN said that the City of New-York was not to be governed by Commissions just yet, and spoke of the manner of disbursing moneys by the Comptroller, explaining where they all go to. He said the office of Mayor of the City of New-York was of very little consequence in the City Government as he has no power to appoint men to office and could not check any of the movements of the Board of the City and County. The office of Comptroller was a far more important one, for he stands at the door of the Treasury and can stop the very wheels of Government itself in case of necessity. Mr. KELLY's record, as stated by his own friends, was that he had begun life as a wagon-driver, rose to be a merchant and is now a Police Magistrate. He now aspires to be Comptroller—a sort of hop, skip and jump. Mr. MICHAEL CONNOLLY was an excellent Police Magistrate, and he had better stay there. The Democratic Party is not dead, but will live to save the country yet, it only remains for the party to be steadfast and not allow the Radicals to carry the City in December, after the Democrats, had rolled up a majority of nearly 50,000 in November. If the speaker had succeeded in stirring the minds of his hearers to the importance of the approaching election he was content, so would bid them good night.

The Chairman announced that Hon. JAMES T. BRADY would address the meeting. Mr. BRADY said he had not been in perfect accord with the leaders of the Democratic Party, and he did not think now that the affairs of that party were wisely directed. He voted according to his conscience. He said he would speak a few words to the Republicans, who had now the power to regulate the future of this great Republic, they must not allow a radical despot like STEVENS or SUMNER to tamper with the Constitution. They must not attempt to create an equality between two races of men which God has made impossible, else they would find the great mass of the Democratic Party would rise up and hurl them from office.

Short addresses were delivered by Recorder HACKETT, Judge CARDOZO and others, when the meeting dispersed.

Kelly Ratification Meeting of the Young Men's Union Association of the Second Assembly District.

A well-attended meeting of the above organization was held last evening at No. 24 Duane-street, J. G. ABBE, Esq., presiding.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER addressed the meeting at considerable length, urging the election of RICHARD KELLY to the office of Comptroller of the City.

He expressed the opinion that it was only necessary for the Republicans of the Sixth Ward, and the combined efforts of those of other Wards, working harmoniously, to secure the election of Mr. KELLY to office. It was a fact beyond all dispute that they had immense odds to contend against, but with the division of the Democratic vote that would ultimately result from the nomination of the two CONNOLLYS, there was but little doubt that the election would result in a complete victory for the Republican nominee. He would appeal to the Irishmen and the friends of the Irish to study their interests in the coming contest; although he would not indulge in personalities, he would say that as taxpayers and men who take a lively interest in the welfare of our City, that instead of casting their votes for "Slippery Dick" and the "Big Judge," the one immediately identified with the "Ring" faction and the other totally unqualified to fill so important an office, they would awake to a realization of the importance of the coming elections, and put forth every endeavor to secure the election of RICHARD KELLY for Comptroller of the City of New-York. Mr. RICHARD KELLY, the representative of Union Republicans, was a man whose record was before the public; a man who, in every sense, was qualified to fill so important a position as that of Comptroller. The Republican cause in this City was rapidly in the ascendant, and it was only essential that the friends of the party work earnestly and zealously, and the time was not far distant when this, at present Democratic City, would redeem herself and become identified with the great Republican Union Party. [Cheers.] In conclusion, he urged all present to put their shoulders to the wheel, and at the same time influence their friends to aid the cause and elect RICHARD KELLY to the office of Comptroller.

Mr. SPENCER, in concluding, was loudly cheered, after which Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS made a few remarks.

Mr. ANDREWS said that it was with feelings of pleasure he appeared before so large an assembly of Union men, from a district of such notorious Democratic antecedents. He hoped that all present were alive to the importance of the political contest, namely, the election for Comptroller, to take place in this City on Tuesday next. There would probably be 80,000 votes cast. Those votes would be divided between three candidates. The Republican vote would amount, at the least calculation, to 33,000, leaving the remainder to be divided between the opposing candidates. It needed no prophet to foretell the result. As for himself he was sanguine of a great victory. After thanking all present for their kind attention, the gentleman brought his remarks to a close, amid the cheers of the assembly.

Mr. ABBE was called on for a speech, but owing to a severe cold, was unable to respond.

The meeting then adjourned.

Ratification Meeting in the Fifth Aldermanic District.

A ratification meeting of the friends of ROBERT HARRISON for Alderman of the Fifth District was held in Hammersley-square last evening. A full band of music was in attendance. The Secretary of the Independent Democratic Association proposed for President of the meeting A. H. MELVILLE, who came forward and made an able address. The following Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were then proposed and elected as such: Vice-Presidents, WM. S. STARR, SAMUEL HART; Secretaries, DEWITT C. SHELDON, JAMES E. DELANEY, WM. J. CHILDS.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. JAMES C. ANDERSON, who spoke for some time, eulogizing Mr. HARRISON as the most prominent and capable man for the position of Alderman.

Mr. E. L. SMITH was then introduced, who urged the necessity of reform in our municipal affairs, and said one way to accomplish the same was to elect ROBERT HARRISON for Alderman.

Judge DURFEE was then introduced, and urged the necessity of renovating the municipal Legislature.

Mr. HARRISON then came forward and spoke as follows:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am very much gratified to see before me to-night such a vast assemblage of the independent voters of this district, who have come here to-night with the avowed purpose of endeavoring to elect a man who will, in a fearless and independent manner, discharge the burdensome duties which belong to the office. It is not, my friends, for any emoluments or money that I may desire, for I have accumulated by a steady course of perseverance and attention to business, all that I need to make me comfortable and happy. But I desire to see a reformation in the affairs of this City. I want to see fit and honest men well representing the working masses of this City, and when it will be considered an honor to occupy the position of Alderman, and not a bye-word and disgrace to the office. My fellow-citizens, let me say to you to-night, as it may be the last opportunity that I may have to speak to you before election day, that if you succeed in electing me to the office, I will do all in my power to legislate for the best interests of all, regardless of party. Hoping that your efforts will not be in vain, I bid you good night.

The meeting then adjourned and formed themselves in torchlight procession and traversed the district with banners and torches, with various mottoes and devices for Hon. MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Comptroller, and ROBERT HARRISON, Alderman.

THE REGISTRY.

Aggregate Number of Names Registered, 2,844.

The following is the result of the two days' session of the Boards of Registry in this City, as reported at Police Headquarters:

Wards.	Friday.	Saturday.	Total.
First	16	22	38
Second	1	2	3
Third	1	14	15
Fourth	51	28	79
Fifth	80	141	221
Sixth	40	27	67
Seventh	24	94	118
Eighth	298	313	611
Ninth	81	134	215
Tenth	27	23	50
Eleventh	50	53	103
Twelfth	37	57	94
Thirteenth	14	17	31
Fourteenth	16	23	39
Fifteenth	68	92	160
Sixteenth	33	48	81
Seventeenth	41	56	97
Eighteenth	34	71	105
Nineteenth	50	55	105
Twentieth	110	151	261
Twenty-first	89	79	168
Twenty-second	88	95	183
Totals	1,249	1,595	2,844

BROOKLYN NEWS.

STREET-CAR ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, as a Flushing-avenue car was turning into Sands-street, on the up-trip, a Fulton-avenue car coming down ran into it, breaking the side and smashing the front platform of the Fulton-avenue car. The horses becoming detached, dashed down the street, and ran into the front platform of a Powers-street car. Fortunately no one was injured, and but one of the horses was bruised. The affair caused quite an excitement for a few moments.

DEATH OF A POLICE OFFICER.—NOAH V. GRIFFIN, a member of the Sanitary Squad, died at his residence in the Eastern District on Friday. He had been suffering from consumption for some months, and in consequence of ill-health was transferred to the Sanitary Squad soon after his appointment to the Fiftieth Precinct. He was an unmarried man, 25 years of age, and was a member of the Thirty-third and Forty-fourth Iowa regiments during the war.

BURGLARY.—At an early hour yesterday morning the Police of the Forty-second Precinct discovered the grocery-store of Mr. F. MACKAY, corner of Front and Main streets, open, and upon pursuing their investigations, learned that it had been burglariously entered and robbed of groceries valued at $10. When the thieves made their exit they left the store door open.

A PAWNBROKER IN TROUBLE AGAIN.—ELIAS HAHN, an Eastern District pawnbroker, who was compelled on Friday last by the Mayor to refund money which he had extorted from a woman, was brought before a magistrate yesterday, charged with withholding two shawls which had been pledged with him. His case will be investigated on Monday.

CONVICTED.—J. KENDRICK was convicted in the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge DIKEMAN, of having committed a felonious assault on T. H. ROE in July last, by striking him several times in the face with brass knuckles. PATRICK HOLLAND was convicted of having in August last robbed JAMES GERRAGHTY of a watch. Both prisoners were remanded for sentence.

ROBBERY OF CIGARS.—PHILIP NELSON was brought before Justice WALSH yesterday, charged by BARTHOLD GOLDECKE, of No. 55 Church-street, with having stolen $100 worth of cigars while in charge of the store during the temporary absence of the owner.

ANOTHER DISTILLERY SEIZED.—The distillery of Mr. PRATT, in Hudson-avenue, capable of running about 400 gallons of whisky daily, has been seized by order of the Revenue officers in Brooklyn, and an investigation into its business will be held immediately.

PICKPOCKETS.—On Friday evening Mr. ABRAHAM TIER, of Nineteenth-street, Gowanus, had his pocket picked of $450 while riding in a Hamilton-avenue car. Mr. TIER did not discover his loss until too late to apprehend the thief.

The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Republican Club, of Newark, N. J., closed the labors of the campaign on Friday night with a dinner, at which speeches were made by Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, Hon. GEORGE A. HALSEY, Hon. JOHN HILL, Mayor PEDDIE and others. The speakers generally coincided in urging the rejection of any proposition to change the issue of the hour to universal suffrage or any other form of compromise.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 1—*In steamship Ville de Paris, for Brest and Havre*—Mr. Jas. A. Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Mary E. Roosevelt, Miss Cornelia Roosevelt, Master Alfred Roosevelt, Master W. E. Roosevelt, New-York; Mr. R. C. Hooper, Mrs. Hooper, Miss Hooper, Mr. R. C. Hooper, Jr., Mr. F. H. Hooper, Mr. G. R. Hooper, Master Wm Hooper, servant, Miss Ripley, Dr. Warren, all of Boston; Dr. John L. Swift, Mrs. Swift, two children and two servants, N. Y.; Mrs. J. F. Herriman, Miss Herriman, Miss Caroline Herriman, Brooklyn; Miss Olivia Hoadley, T. Wyman Jones, Mrs. Jones, Master Dwight Jones, New-York; Chas. W. Lord, Mrs. Lord, Miss Elizabeth M. Lord, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Wright, Miss Wright, New-York; Frank Frick, Mrs. Frick, Miss Frick, Baltimore; W. H. Paine, New-York; R. B. Woodward, Mrs. Woodward, two children, infant and servant, Miss Sarah B. Woodward, Miss Mary Woodward, Providence, R. I.; A. Trask, Mrs. Trask, Miss M. A. Trask, Stephen B. Trask, New-York; N. L. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, New-York; John S. Brener, Boston; S. E. Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, New-York; Judge P. Ord, Mrs. Ord, San Francisco; Mrs. Anne E. Stauley, Miss Helen Stanley, New-York; Mrs. W. B. Perrine, child and servant, Baltimore; Geo. T. Elliot, Mrs. Elliot, New-York; Mrs. Santos, son, daughter infant and nurse, Baltimore; Jasper Carroll, Miss Helen Carroll, New-York; Henry Hulme, Mrs. Hulme and daughter, Pennsylvania; Mrs. John W. Wilson and servant, New-York; T. F. Chatard, Mrs. Chatard, son, daughter and servant, Louisville, Ky.; W. B. Maclay, Capt. Kapnert, St. Petersburgh, Russia; Mrs. J. H. Burton, New-York; Henry Gould, Boston; Russell Forsyth, Mrs. Forsyth, New-York; S. Held, San Francisco; Miss Mary Dewy, Miss Maria Dewy, New-York; Louis L. Mazier, Paris; F. Rothschild, New-York; Lucius Moore, Mrs. Moore and daughter, Hudson, N. Y.; Henry J. Cass, New-Orleans; Mrs. S. D. Linton and servant, New-York; Mr. Tilden, Louisville, Ky.; W. H. Mackey, New-York; M. S. Marquez, Madrid, Spain; Mrs. E. P. de Hamel, New-York; Capt. Rudelvidel, Spain; T. S. Mather, Mrs. Mather, New-York; Louis O. Handebourg, France; George L. Newall, New-York; John D. Chernert, Paris; Wm. G. Brett, Joseph Soniat, New-Orleans; J. C. Gray, New-York; John P. Cresson, Havre; Eug. Northomb, New-York; Armand Trajin, Paris; E. Rover, New-York; Hippolyte Goufrin, S. D. Rosenbaum, New-York; Adolph Mazier, Paris; Albert D. Oppenheim, New-York; C. de la Quesnine, Lewis Sabran, New-York; John S. Delins, Miss Louise Cagnon, New-York; D. Saintanne, Paris; Chas. Tissot, New-York; Wm. de Wampe, Mexico; Louis Deniggs, New-York; Michael Mertheien, Aug. Schaeffer.

DEC. 1—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool.*—Mr. Orme, 100th Regiment British Army; Mr. Bannerman, New-York; Mr. E. C. Benson, Morton S. Stanley, Mr. Webster, Mr. McFee, Capt. Gore, Royal Artillery, London; Chas. W. Jenkins, J. Jenkins, wife and Miss Jenkins, Miss Ward, T. L. Bull, Mr. A. Paroury, J. Parkinson. Henry C. Morgan, Costantino Cornuschi, S. Wood, Mr. Hampson, John C. Celhoun, Mrs. John Martin, three children and nurse Mrs. Jane Harding, Mr. Shirley, British Army; G. W. Philipps, William Sullivan, Boston; Capt. Coburn, Wm. B. Smith, wife, mother and three children, Philadelphia; James Jones, Mrs. Gibbs, Hannah Parrott.

DEC. 1—*In steamship Scotland, for Liverpool*—H. Jackson, Mrs. Jackson, England; George Chambers, New-York; Henry Meyers, Robert H. Lawson, New-York; Arthur Jones, Albany; Alex. C. Lawson, New-York; Augustus Prioro, St. Louis; R. Miller, Liverpool; J. W. Griffith, Montreal; L. Street, Mrs. Street and 2 children, and 80 in the steerage.

DEC. 1—*In steamship Hibernia, for Glasgow*—Mr. John Miller, Miss Sarah T. O'Neil, Master Joseph O'Neil, Mrs. Deamer and child, Edmond Quinley, Geo. Scott, Miss Hannah McKevy, F. McAuley, Mrs. McAuley, Master Alex. McAuley, Miss Marian McAuley, Wm. Arbuckle, A. Muckle, Geo. Dillon, David McIntyre, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Ocean Queen, for San Francisco and Aspinwall.—Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, Capt. John Eldridge, Gen. Crittenden, wife and child, A. A. Low, wife, son and nephew, Capt. E. R. Calhoun, Capt. J. J. Green, Gen. Warren, Miss Cole, Mrs. E. R. Phillips, Geo. E. Cole, wife and child, Miss Metzgar, B. O. Devoe and wife, B. P. Brumer and wife, Geo. H. Barker, A. H. Kelsey, Mrs. D. Ceade, Mrs. Greenville, Miss K. Farley, Miss Hanifer, Dr. J. J. Pamlee, wife and child, Samuel Q. Brown and wife, L. R. Townsend and wife, Mrs. W. Hill, Capt. O. H. Eras and wife, Mrs. G. R. Lawson wife and 3 children, F. L. Burton, J. Hammond, H. E. Downing, wife and child, Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Jos. Worrell, H. M. Eder, Holland; Dr. M. L. Hines, E. Rodgers, Henry Blum, Osborne Howes, Jr., Edward Richardson, Rev. H. B. Hidden, A. W. Kelsey, F. Macay, John Cowell, John R. Ridge, F. Howard, Col. Gregg, John Potter, James B. Davis & wife, E. W. Cushing, A. C. Baldwin, Capt. Green, Herman Rienoch, Rev. C. Williams, C. W. Turner, J. J. Lyon, Capt. Nelson, Provost, F. B. Andrews and sister, Mrs. J. Stemmitz and 3 children, Miss Martha Winn, Mrs. M. Eleollins, Mrs. Conklin, D. Seller, Rev. Bachler and wife, Miss Ida Jarboe, Mary J. Atkins, M. Rosenbaum, D. C. Randolph, George Fleasebolt, Mrs. Mary A. Hathaway, J. Allmand, wife and child, A. S. Herrman, Wm. Nichols, Martin Cramer, Benjamin Layman, W. Judd, W. H. White, J. R. Briggs, W. F. Ellis, Wm. D. Morgan, John H. Morgan, R. Ramsey, Capt. C. B. Chadwick, C. S. Clayton, O. O. Betts, John C. Pray, Levi Lovejoy, Geo. M. Dickerson, Irvin Moore, Isaac Moore, George Muller, J. M. Whiteside, M. W. Whiteside, Rossiter Smith, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship Quaker City, for Charleston—J. C. Sanders, Mrs. J. C. Sanders, Miss C. C. Lands, Miss L. Van Amringe, W. H. Porter, Mrs. Thompson, E. H. Quinn, C. H. Suydam, N. Ritter, C. H. Hust, M. Kirkl, Mrs. J. B. Cuming, 2 children and nurse, John Carmody and wife, Miss F. O. Morgan, Miss Helen Fitch, H. W. Abbott, C. D. Owens, W. Goldwaith, J. Ritter, Jas. Foster, C. Oliver, Antoine Ritter, H. W. Edwards, and 42 in steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—C. E. Robinson, John R. Ellwood, W. B. Holmes, Herman Miller, James M. Patterson, Miss P. Taylor, James Oulter, Mrs. B. Whittersey, Mrs. Frank King and child, Miss C. A. Taylor, Mrs. Howell, Miss J. A. Vanderburgh, Miss Kate Fisher, A. J. Akin and wife, Mrs. J. P. Burhans, Miss Annie Robinson, H. C. Morgan, Miss Granahe, A. P. Williams, H. Hatert, Edmund Saunders, James H. Keer, George L. Keer, Patrick Welsh, John Welsh, Lawrence Lipman, Daniel Marshall, J. R. Bonner, C. M. Tilt, James Brady, J. H. Baldwin, S. H. Cook, George L. Cook and wife, William Demy and wife, D. Harris and wife, and 25 in steerage.

In steamship Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans—Miss C. Kearney, Miss A. Mackay, Mrs. L. Farmer, G. Lambert, G. S. Anderson, H. D. Munn and daughter, S. M. Sweeney, S. F. Thomas, D. G. Carrington, S. Graves, wife, 2 children and servant, T. Powers and son, Mrs. James, L. Newman, and 10 in second cabin.

In steamship Merrimack, for New-Orleans—John W Offron, wife, 2 children and servant, Charles Howell, Mrs. Darius Wellington, Mrs. Mary Chisin, Miss Bowers, Mrs. Harris, child and servant, James M. Kim and lady, Capt. Talbot, Charles French and wife, Geo. Ersim and wife, Fred. Lindeman, Louisa Wolf, Louisa Anfong, L. Dietz, P. Kelly, Mrs. Hern and child, A. Schoeman, Jacob Leal, and others in the steerage.

In steamship George Washington, for New-Orleans—Daniel Murphy, P. Castelli, Mme. Beseen, Mrs. H. Murphy, Miss E. M. Butler, Miss H. M. Butler, Miss R. C. Butler, Mrs. Gilbert and 2 children, John P. Wichardt, Mr. Eichheim, John H. Thatcher, J. W. Hoyle, wife and 3 children, C. F. Butler, Mrs. Sylvester and 3 children, Thos. Plands, Pablo Mengers, A. J. Sippell, Mrs. Mary Atwood, Marcus H. Reens, Wm. Tooker.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Raleigh, from Charleston—W. Proctor, W. O'Connor, H. R. Joint, Jacob Miller, Capt. F. J. W. Barkman.

In steamship Andalusia, from Charleston—Jas. T. O'Donohue, Michael O'Donohue, Daniel Buckley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 06 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon rises... 2 35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 08 | Gov. Island. 4 57 | Hell Gate... 6 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 1.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Washington, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Edward Everett, Chadwick, Buenos Ayres, N. L. McCready & Co.; Ocean Queen, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Quaker City West, Charleston, Arthur Leary; Gulf Stream, Scandella, St. Thomas, &c., Smith & Dunning; Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana, &c., E. Cunard; Fung Shuey, Wadsworth, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Niagara, Couch, Richmond, &c., G. Heineken & Palmore; Scotland, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; Fah-kee, Sterling, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Euterpe, Eldridge, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co; Merrimack, Van Sice, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison; Elk, Cross, Pensacola, L. B. Gager; San Jacinto, Loveland, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; C. W. Lord, Ward, Wilmington, N. C., C. Goodspeed; El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, G. Goodspeed; Washington, Chichester, Richmond, &c., James Hand, Raleigh, Marshman, Norfolk, &c., Livingston, Fox & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Steamers Ashland, Norton, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Acushnet, Kelley, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, Neptune, Steamship Co.

Ships Universe, (Br.,) Hutton, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; City of New-York, Thomas, Liverpool, Samuel Thompson's Nephew; Deutschland, (Ham.,) Hansen, London, Kunhardt & Co.

Barks Anna Walsh, Coombs, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Annie M. Gray, Grim, Apalachicola, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Brigs B. F. Nash, Lancy, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Alpha, (Br.,) Wadman, Windsor, N. S., P. I. Nevius & Son; Amelia, (Br.,) Dunn, Sydney, C. B., Maitland, Phelps & Co.; John Given, (Br.,) Alexander, Halifax, N. S.; Svava, (Dan.,) Hentz, Fiume, Aust., via Richmond, Va., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; C. T. Tompkins, (Br.,) Walters, Belize, Hond., F. Alexandre & Sons; H. Gilbert, (Br.,) Hull, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co; Beaver, (Br.,) Crooker, Kingston, Jam., master; Kildare, (Br.,) Macomber, Windsor, N. S., Peniston & Co.; Fred Clarke, (Br.,) Coalfleet, Canning, N. S., Peniston & Co.

Schooners Gen. Sheridan, Buell, Key West and Apalachicola, Miller, Brown & Co.; Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Frank Hurlburt, Crowell, Georgetown, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbes, Stamford, Conn.; Mabel, Donnell, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Catherine A. Johnson, Kranse, Washington, N. C., W. Kane; Albert Treat, Keene, Nassau, T. A. B. Webster & Co.; Louisa, (Br.,) Clark, St. Andrew's, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Alethea, Mathias, Corpus Christi, master.

Sloop Emily, Allen, Bridgeport, Conn., C. H. Allen.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Shawmut, Rio Janeiro Oct. 10, via St. Thomas Nov. 20. Nov. 3, lat. 6 56, lon. 47 04, spoke steamship Idaho, from Bath, Me., for San Francisco.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vail, New-Orleans Nov. 24, at 8 A. M., and S. W. Pass 4:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Nov. 27, 12:30 P. M., Cape Florida bearing W., distant 12 miles, exchanged signals with steamship Monterey, hence for New-Orleans. The G. C. has encountered strong head winds and sea the entire passage.

Steamship Raleigh, Marshman, Charleston 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Yazoo, Hoges, Norfolk 31 hours, with mdse. to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Veteran, Spencer, Beaufort, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Andalusia, Bursley, Charleston Nov. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. 29th, 25 miles north of Cape Lookout, signalized steamship Leo, bound S.

Steamship Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Florida, Barstow, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had heavy weather.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamer Kalorama, Borlare, Baltimore 60 hours, with mdse. to J. B. Small. Nov. 30, Barnegat bearing north 40 miles distant, spoke Bremen bark Wieland, from Bremen for New-York.

Steamship Ashland, Norton, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Ship Rangoon, (of London,) Thomas, Manila July 22, Aug. 27, with hemp, &c., to master. Passed Cape of Hope Oct. 1; crossed the equator Nov. 1, in lat. 3. Off Cape of Good Hope was in co. with a large Br. ship, from Calcutta, bound to New-York.

Ship Pactolus, Tobey, Callao 81 ds., with guano to J. W. Elwell & Co. Passed Cape Horn Sept. 25; crossed the equator Oct. 24.

Ship Prima Donna, Harriman, San Francisco 130 ds., with copper, &c, to master.

Ship Dreadnought, Cushing, Callao Sept. 13, with guano to David Ogden. Passed Cape Horn Oct. 4; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Oct. 31.

Ship Rattler, Maran, Manila July 24, Angier Aug. 26, with hemp, &c., to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 29; crossed the equator Oct. 28, in lat. 36 3.

Bark Emily, (Hamb.,) Bischmann, Messina 53 ds., with fruit, nuts, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Oct. 24, in the Straits of Gibraltar, spoke Am. bark American, from Sicily for Boston.

Brig Star of the Sea, (Br.,) Burke, Dorchester, N. B., 18 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Edwin Rowe, Means, Demarara 21 ds., with molasses, &c., to Jos. Eneas.

Brig Waverly, Terry, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Edith, Birdsall, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Manzanilla, Maguire, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Navita, (of St. John, N. B.,) Shields, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Vicksburgh, Haskell, Jacmel 21 ds., with logwood to Metcalf & Duncan. In lat. 34, lon. 73 30, had a heavy gale from N. W.

Schr. Atlantic, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Statesman, Cole, Shulee 32 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Cotnam, (Br.,) Potter, Windsor 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Horton, (Br.,) Wallace, Windsor 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Laura Pride, (of St. Kitts,) Scopean, Mayaguez, P. R., 13 ds., with oranges to Jones & Lough.

Schr. Alabama, Gardiner, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. A. Heaton, Finney, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Rondout, for New-Bedford.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.; weather clear.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Washington, Ocean Queen, Ville de Paris, Bremen, Hibernia, Teutonia, Scotland, Fahkee, Quaker City, Euterpe, El Cid, Merrimack, George Washington, Fung Shuey, San Jacinto, C. W. Lord, Niagara, Hatteras.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 1—Arr. steamer Fairbanks, from New-York; ship Avalanche, from Calcutta; brig Proteus, from Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Frank Marion—bark, from Bordeaux for New-Orleans, Nov. 22, lat. 25 56, lon. 68 40.

Tamaya—bark, from Talcahuano for New-York, 73 ds. out, Nov. 25, lat. 27 19, lon. 70 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Jacmel, Nov. 9, Fr. brig Gustave & Victor, for Marseilles in a few ds.; Br. schr. Royal Arch, for New-York Nov. 15.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Nov. 17, schr. R. C. Lane, for New-York in 3 days.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 671, Dec. 1, 1866.
6, 25, 33, 52, 51, 35, 7, 37, 16, 1, 49, 50, 76.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 672, Dec. 1, 1866.
41, 50, 14, 29, 22, 7, 32, 67, 48, 33, 70, 72, 64.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 571, Dec. 1, 1866.
15, 39, 41, 62, 5, 22, 73, 8, 58, 55, 68, 59, 70.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 572, Dec. 1, 1866.
35, 13, 64, 39, 54, 38, 42, 8, 68, 46, 9, 66, 23.
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